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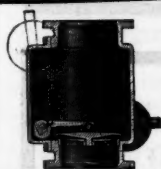
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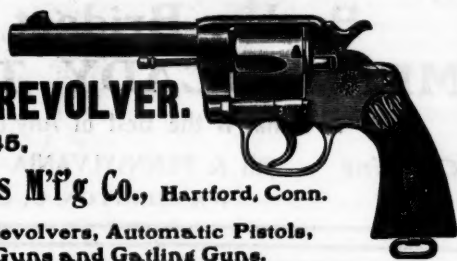
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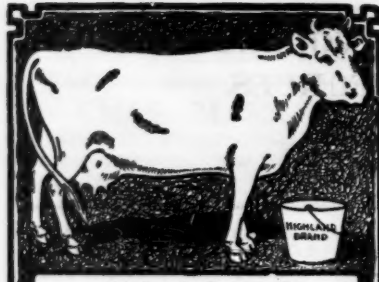
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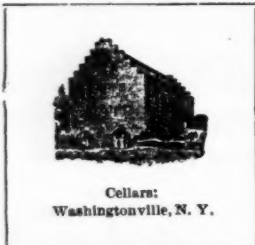
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By far the gravest complication of the situation in the Far East has arisen from a note addressed to the great powers by Russia alleging that China has grossly violated her obligations as a neutral and intimating that in case of further violations Russia will take such action as her interests may require. It is charged that certain bodies of Chinese mounted bandits under the command of Japanese officers have repeatedly operated in neutral territory and that large detachments of those bandits have been enrolled in the Japanese army and are receiving pay from the Japanese Government; that the neutrality of Chinese ports is persistently violated for the benefit of Japan; that Japanese instructors have been engaged for the Chinese military schools; that iron has been supplied to the Japanese from factories owned by the Chinese Government, and that the islands of Madao, belonging to China, have been used with her consent as a Japanese naval base. The Russian note is a matter of profound concern to the other powers, including the United States, and it is understood that the Government at Washington has again reminded China of the urgent necessity for a strict maintenance of her neutrality, not only for her own interests, but for the peace of the world. It was on the initiative of the United States that the agreement was reached limiting the war in the Far East to its present zone and binding both Russia and Japan to respect the neutrality of China. It is pointed out, however, that Russia distinctly specified as a condition precedent to that agreement a strict observance by China of her duties as a neutral and a faithful adherence by Japan to the spirit and purpose of the proposal submitted by the United States. Obviously, therefore, if it were established that China had defaulted on her obligations Russia would be technically justified in repudiating her agreement to restrict her military operations to the zone proposed by the United States and extending her campaign into territory hitherto respected as neutral. The motive back of the Russian note is a matter of conjecture. One theory is that Russia is seeking a pretext for extending the field of military operations beyond the confines of Manchuria. Another is that she is hunting an excuse for seizing a Chinese port as a base for her Baltic Fleet and a third is that she is simply laying the foundation for large pecuniary and territorial claims against China to be presented at the close of the war in case Russia should be the victor. Russia's attitude discloses one striking inconsistency. She declares that the experience of the last eleven months has made it evident that China either is unable or does not wish to adhere to her given pledges, yet within the period named she has sought protection for her warships by disarmament in Chefoo and other Chinese ports. That was an unqualified recognition of the neutrality of China, yet if she were to repudiate it and "take the free hand" which she threatens, she would have a technical right to take possession of her disarmed vessels and refit them for sea. But no matter what her purpose may be, it is evident that Russia's veiled threat against China has developed an acute situation which might lead to grave entanglements. The United States and Great Britain are morally pledged to protect the territorial integrity of China. They would therefore resent any seizure of Chinese seaports or any impairment of China's neutral rights by either of the belligerents in the present war. For the reasons stated the development of the Russian program with regard to China will be awaited with world-wide interest, not unmixed with anxiety.

Further evidence of the dangerous conditions existing in the Island of Samar is contained in despatches from Generals Corbin and Carter, U.S.A., to the effect that Lieut. Morton L. Avery of the Philippine Scouts, one enlisted man and two native employees were wounded and Private Austin of the Hospital Corps and nine mem-

bers of the Philippine Constabulary were killed in an engagement with outlaws on Dolores River, Samar, on January 10. This affair, occurring within a month of the killing of Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, of the Philippine Scouts, and thirty-seven enlisted men in the same region, sharply recalls the fact that General Carter, in his annual report, gave plain warning that the situation in Samar was extremely dangerous. As was pointed out in these columns on September 10 of last year, General Carter explained that under Division G.O. No. 152, series 1902, the United States troops stationed in the Philippines are utterly without authority to protect themselves against attack from armed outlaws, and that they have no right to resist except where there is actual jeopardy of life by firing rifles or attacking with bolos. The independent authority of the Army in the islands was destroyed by that order, which stipulated that when the Philippine Scouts were employed to assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order they should serve under constabulary officers who are officers of the Army. The result of this anomalous arrangement, so far as the Department of the Visayas is concerned, has been extremely serious. The natives have lost much of their former respect for the Army, knowing that it has no authority to repel their attacks. The spirit of unrest has increased, assaults upon American troops have multiplied and gone unpunished, and General Carter declares that there was recently an attempt at organized rebellion.

As a practical illustration of the working of the present system the following facts, all relating to occurrences in General Carter's Department, are worth considering: On February 5, 1904, First Class Sergeant Zeigler and Private Hunt of the Signal Corps, together with three native policemen and thirty natives, were attacked by ladrones in the Island of Leyte and Sergeant Zeigler and two natives were killed. When the commanding officer of the nearest Army post asked permission to send a detachment to punish the outlaws his request was necessarily denied for the reason that the Department Commander had no power to grant it except on the request of the civil authorities. On February 13, 1904, Lieutenant McCrea, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was also an officer of the United States Army, and five enlisted men were killed by ladrones in the Island of Samar, and Lieut. Daniel J. Moynihan, of the 36th Company of Philippine Scouts, of his own volition, sent Lieutenant Caulfield and a detachment to recover the bodies of the dead. This detachment was fired upon and returned the fire. Lieutenant Moynihan, of course, exceeded his authority in sending the detachment without consulting the civil authorities, but it is refreshing to know that General Carter recommended an official approval of his conduct. Commenting on this case, General Carter said: "I am of the opinion that it is of no benefit to the good people of these islands and will delay their ultimate Americanization if the evil element is allowed to threaten, harass or openly attack American soldiers without immediate action by the commanding officer nearest to the place where the offense is committed." Add to the outrages already noted the killing of Lieutenant Hayt and his men and the wounding of Lieutenant Avery and the killing of members of his command, and it will be seen that the situation in Samar and Leyte is perilous in the extreme. The record shows that the establishing of civil authority in those islands was premature and that it has placed the troops stationed there in a position of increasing peril. To tie the hands of the Army so fast that it cannot protect itself against armed outlaws is an atrocious imposition. In view of all that has happened it is perfectly plain that a temporary increase of the military authority in the islands named is indispensable to peace and order.

In a message transmitting the first annual report of the Panama Canal Commission to Congress on Jan. 13, President Roosevelt recommends that the members of the commission be reduced from seven to five or preferably to three in number, whose respective duties, powers and salaries should be assigned to them by the President, and who should be placed under the member of the Cabinet whom the President desires. Of these men the one appointed as administrator of the canal strip should also serve as Minister to Panama. The President also believes that it is unwise to restrict the choice of commissioners to representatives of the Army and Navy and he holds that consulting engineers employed on the canal project should not be members of the commission. The President's message is accompanied by the first annual report of Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, in which he comments on the high telegraph and railroad rates on the isthmus. He advises making the railroad telegraph line a Government line and says that if the Government would go out of steamboat business and would reduce rates across the isthmus 50 per cent. private competition would reduce steamship rates between New York, Colon and San Francisco and Panama.

It appears that the recommendation of Hon. John Barrett, American Minister to the Republic of Panama, that the functions of his office be consolidated with those of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, is not favorably regarded by the citizens of Panama, many of whom, representing both political parties, have asked him to withdraw it. They declare that Panama is an independent

nation, entitled to all consideration as such, and that therefore the abolition of the American legation at their capital would be discourteous. Minister Barrett has explained that his recommendation was offered solely in the interest of economy for both countries and with a desire to simplify the administration of their mutual interests, and that while he could not withdraw it he would report the request therefor to the United States Government without prejudice to the attitude of Panama. It is evident from this that the people of the infant republic are bound to get all that is coming to them in the way of form and ceremony, no matter how much it costs.

There is happily no likelihood that any of the various schemes to provide the necessary increase of the Artillery at the expense of the Cavalry or Infantry will be adopted. It is the opinion of those best competent to judge that neither the Cavalry nor the Infantry could be safely reduced, and that if any change is to be made at all it should be in the way of increase in both arms. The proposition to transfer a considerable portion of Cavalry to the Artillery is scarcely less objectionable than the plan proposed a year or two ago by a distinguished officer of the Army to abolish five regiments of the Cavalry and organize them into an automobile corps. An Army officer, writing of the scheme to turn part of the Cavalry over to the Artillery, says: "If the Cavalry must be decreased—or at best the Artillery increased at the expense of that necessary and very technical branch—why not assign part of the Cavalry to duty as horse Artillery? Horse Artillery naturally belongs to the Cavalry branch of the Service. The present field and horse Artillery could be decreased by a corresponding number of batteries and the officers and men belonging to those batteries assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery. This scheme, while probably not agreeable to some Artillery officers, could not work a real injustice to any one and would do a minimum of injury to the Service."

The decision of the Ordnance Department of the Army not to issue the new Army rifle for the present is not entirely due, as has been intimated, to the desire of the Department further to investigate the question of the bayonet, but to suggestions about other parts of the arm that have arisen as a result of reports received by our military attachés with the Russian and Japanese armies. Just what these suggestions are General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, naturally refuses to make public. Attention is called to the fact that other powers are not at this time making public what they consider the military lessons of the war in the Far East, and it would be very unwise for the United States to make known what it has learned thus far from the war. It is stated positively, however, that any changes which may be made in the rifle will not be of such a character as to prevent the use of the 65,000 rifles already manufactured. Changes made, if any, will be of minor importance.

The report of the special committee of the General Staff, of which Col. Arthur L. Wagner was the senior officer, appointed to consider and report upon the important question of Artillery increase, has been read by the Chief of Staff and sent to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff, for comment. This report, which may never be published in detail, does not recommend the transfer of organizations from either the Infantry or the Cavalry to the Artillery. On the contrary the committee thinks such a move would not be at all advisable and strongly recommend against its adoption. The committee does think, however, that the Artillery should be increased and makes a certain recommendation, requiring legislation, for this purpose. The matter will soon be taken up for consideration by Secretary Taft.

President Roosevelt has made it perfectly clear to the Senate that he regards the ratification of the various arbitration treaties now before that body as a matter of prime importance to our international policy. These treaties were negotiated in pursuance of a formal announcement that the United States was ready to enter into such an agreement with every nation which desired it, and their failure of ratification, taken in connection with the steady growth of our Navy, would, it is believed, subject our Government to an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of other powers.

From distant India, through the medium of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette, comes the following interesting statement: "The United States Army of the future will include a command of Japanese soldiers. They will not come from the armies which are fighting in the Far East, but will be enrolled from Japanese citizens in the Sandwich Islands." It was on the Lahore Gazette that Rudyard Kipling began his work as a writer of fiction, and the statement quoted above suggests that the same journal still includes ambitious romancers among the members of its staff.

The presentation in the Porto Rican House of Delegates of a bill providing for the independence of Porto Rico under the protection of the United States is an example of what we may expect from the Philippines when a popular assembly has been established in those islands in accordance with American policy. But with the Philippines, as with Porto Rico, such measures are entirely needless. For it is a fact which will gradually dawn upon their inhabitants that all our island territories are already enjoying independence under the protection of the United States.



Capt. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., in a paper on "Desertion and its Prevention," published in the proceedings of the Naval Institute, holds that what is needed is a heavier penalty for deserters and a more vigorous policy for the apprehension of such offenders. He would increase the reward for capturing a deserter from \$20 to \$100 in addition to all necessary expenses, and he would imprison the offender for a term of five years which might be reducible to four by good conduct. As for dishonorable discharge as a penalty, Captain Williams considers it ineffective. "As a punishment," he remarks, "it is valueless and only for sentimental reasons should it be retained if given at the end of imprisonment; but imposed at the beginning, there are many reasons for making it part of the sentence. If a prisoner be dishonorably discharged at the beginning, he then becomes a military convict and not a marine or sailor undergoing punishment. As a convict he can be subjected to a more severe discipline and can be more severely punished for violations of the prison rules. In the United States Army this is done and works well. Moreover, his place in the service may be filled at once by recruiting a good man. As our military strength is regulated by law, this may not be done, for these men waiting dishonorable discharge must be counted in the authorized strength." We do not think so much will be gained by an increase of the penalty for desertion as by an increase in the prospect of its infliction. Desertions were quite as common in our Army in the olden time when the penalty was far more severe than it is now, including flogging. The penalty for desertion all through our Civil War was death, and how much effect did the possibility of a shameful death have in preventing desertions? Enlisting for the bounty, deserting and then re-enlisting in another regiment, or deserting from the Army to re-enlist in the Navy or Marine Corps, or the reverse, was so common as to jeopardize the success of our arms. Nor would an increase in the reward offered for desertions count for much. Popular sentiment is with the deserter and those who discover his whereabouts will not inform upon him, although they do not hesitate on occasion to blackmail him by threatening to do so. The United States Government has a special detective service for the apprehension of counterfeiters and other offenders against the federal civil law. Then why not organize a similar service for the detection of deserters? The miserable counterfeiters of fifty-cent pieces are pursued remorselessly, and why should men guilty of the grossest offense against military law be left in security? The railroads and the banks have an organized police service to protect themselves against robbery, and they spare no pains or expense in running down the thief and landing him behind the bars. Why should not the United States Government pursue the same method? So long as our authorities are content to sit supinely and trust to some man turning informer, they will fail of their purpose no matter what the amount of the reward may be.

A London correspondent writes to correct some of the statements concerning mounted officers of the British army contained in the communication signed "Mounted Infantryman," published December 10. Our correspondent says: "Mounted Infantry" is misinformed. Officers of British Cavalry who are willing to ride a government mount will be provided with one or two of these government horses for general purposes (such as hunting, driving, etc.), but he must pay fifty dollars a year for six years for the privilege. Men who wish to use horses for something besides military duty will continue to keep private horses if they can afford to do so. The government has not decided to pay three hundred dollars for officers' chargers, but even if that amount were paid, it would not procure horses of such fine quality as the average of the private horses used by mounted officers. Three hundred dollars is not such an extravagantly high price to pay for a horse suitable for an officer's use, when the average cost of a troop horse is about one hundred and ninety dollars. The statement that 'officers are given a per diem for quarters and messes' is incorrect. Officers are charged a certain amount each day for use of furniture and quarters in messes provided by government. When on detached service they are allowed a commutation for quarters as in the American Service. The provisions of government in the matter of officers' chargers, field kits, etc., referred to by 'Mounted Infantry' were made for the purpose of reducing officers' expenses, especially those of the cavalry arm, but it was not expected that those reductions would so improve the officer's condition financially as to enable him to live on his pay. No officer of cavalry can do that, and few in any branch of this service can do so."

The protest made against the unwillingness shown by certain veteran officers of the Army to retire for the purpose of making way for their juniors recalls the proposed "Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Army" sent to us by an Army humorist twenty years ago. The first three sections were as follows: "Whereas, It is established to the satisfaction of Congress that the longer a man practises the profession of arms the less he knows, about it, and the older he grows the less efficient he becomes, therefore, Be it enacted: 'Section I. That appointments to commissions in the line of the Army shall be confined to graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, and to enlisted men thereof under twenty-five

years of age, who shall be commissioned as colonels. Section II. That colonels after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become lieutenant colonels; lieutenant colonels after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become majors; majors after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become captains; captains after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become first lieutenants; first lieutenants after seven years shall become second lieutenants and so remain during life or good behavior. Section III. That in each grade officers shall have rank and command according to date of commission beginning with the latest (i.e., the newer the commission the greater the rank)." In the same line is the following: "Rough draft of a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army," which a correspondent sends: "Whereas experience has shown that the results of experience are of no account and may be neglected; Whereas any man can do anything as well as the next man, and possibly better; Whereas special aptitude for special business does not exist and cannot be acquired by practice or training (contrary to the current beliefs of civilians); Resolved, That five regiments of Cavalry be transferred to the Artillery Corps—officers, men and horses; Resolved, That officers of Field Artillery take charge of heavy guns in sea-coast forts next week; Resolved, That any vacancies existing in the Artillery Corps after these transfers shall be filled from the Philippine Constabulary (native); Resolved, That all captains, the initial letters of whose first names are K, be detailed to the General Staff; those whose initials are Q to the Ordnance; and those whose initials are X to teach Greek in the State Agricultural Colleges."

Inasmuch as the operation of the Navy Personnel Act has failed to produce the needful supply of engineer officers, the British naval authorities are deeply concerned in the working of their course of engine-room training which is patterned closely after our own. The British were so impressed with the arguments presented in support of our Navy Personnel Act that they adopted virtually the same principle in full confidence that it would supply all the needs of the engineering service, but now that the system has broken down in the United States, our English cousins are wondering whether they are to undergo the same experience. "The engine room," says the London Engineer, in noticing the annual report of Admiral Rae, "is not in favor. The joint optional system will not work." Our English contemporary declares that the present situation with regard to engineer officers in the United States Navy is almost incredible, there being no officers below the grade of lieutenant commander borne on the list for engineering duty only. "In times of peace," says the Engineer, "or with a stationary navy, it is possible to get on with a small staff, but it is useless to maintain a navy which cannot fight, and no navy can fight unless the ships have large numbers of engineers on board. The killing and wounding of the members of the engine room staff must be reckoned with; and it ought not for a moment to be forgotten that the whole ship is full of machinery from end to end, which cannot be worked by untrained fighting men. It seems to be waste of time to urge upon the world facts so certain. The Russian navy has provided an object lesson of maximum magnitude; yet for some reason very difficult to explain no sufficient measures have been taken to supply the men absolutely wanted."

An officer of the Army writes saying: "Is there not some way of stopping the reference to soldiers by officers of the Army, as being contemptuously regarded by civilians? Slander it is to the main body of enlisted men, and if no other way exists of ending it, why not an executive order? Untrue although it is, it is believed by some who read the remarks of this character; and its effect on the men, those who give it any weight is, to say the least, to make them careless of their behavior toward civilians; while the attitude of civilians hitherto friendly and respectful might undergo an unfavorable change. As with other classes of citizens, only such soldiers as misbehave themselves are treated disrespectfully and to include all of them in such a category is not only untrue, but grossly unjust, and instead of encouraging such statements officers should do their best to refute them."

Edward Atkinson estimates that of the sixteen million gallons of alcohol used in the "arts" in this country, one-half goes down the throats of users of patent medicines, who thus innocently, or otherwise, indulge in the habit of liquor drinking which too many of them are ready to denounce in others. Instead of taking a light wine, such as was formerly sold at the canteen with its ten to fifteen per cent. of alcohol, or lager beer with its three per cent. of alcohol, they take freely a liquor containing fifty per cent. of alcohol. Enormous fortunes are made in catering to a thirst for liquor which cannot be indulged openly, and the bracing effect following the use of bitters and temperance drinks of like character is due, not to the small percentage of drugs they contain, but to the alcohol with which the drugs are blended.

Through the instrumentality of Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh, U.S.N., retired, the Naval Academy, class of 1871, of which he is a member, have subscribed to a fund with which to purchase and present a sword each year to the midshipman of the graduating class who

makes the best showing in both theoretical and practical ordnance and gunnery. It is suggested that other classes, graduates from Annapolis, should collect a fund for the bestowal of a similar award for excellence in other departments of study at the Naval Academy. Seamanship and engineering might be considered worthy of some especial reminder from those who in years gone by have grown fonder of their alma mater with each vacancy made by time and the exigencies of the Service. The order of the Secretary of the Navy accepting the gift of the class of 1871 will be found on another page.

The detail of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to observe the movements in Manchuria of the Japanese army under Field Marshal Oyama, is a further recognition of the educational importance which military scientists attach to the campaign in the Far East. American and European officers have already deduced valuable lessons from the operations in Manchuria, lessons which are being carefully studied by military experts in many countries, but it is evident that the great campaign of the war is yet to be fought, and it is fortunate that it is to be followed and studied by so capable and distinguished an officer as General MacArthur. He is a student as well as a soldier; he has had extensive experience in command not only in the Civil War, but in the Philippines, and in all the qualities of the skilful, dashing and gallant leader of armies he is worthy of association with the great Japanese Field Marshal whose guest he will be.

In a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, said: "I have often said, Mr. Chairman, and I think the experience of the House will justify me, that if I were to mention the most demoralizing influence in the world it would not be wine that befuddles, or woman that misleads, or dice that impoverish, but a lead pencil. Give an enterprising gentleman a lead pencil and a sheet of paper sufficiently large and it is not easy to measure the confusion of thought that he can produce." We do not know whether it was the intention of the honorable member to limit the application of his remarks to his fellow-members of the House.

The President this week decided that the important question of athletic training for the cadets at West Point and the midshipmen at Annapolis should be thoroughly gone over and revised by a board consisting of two officers of the Army and two of the Navy. This board, acting under instructions from the President, will decide upon the advisability of teaching jiu jitsu and fencing to the cadets and midshipmen. The President is understood to be very much in favor of having the students at both the Military and Naval Academies thoroughly instructed in the Japanese art of self-defense known as jiu jitsu, and in fencing.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason has appointed a board of officers to investigate the capacity of the Midvale Steel Company at Philadelphia. This is done to enable the Department to reach decision as to which company or companies shall be awarded the contracts for the eight thousand tons of armor, bids for which were opened last week. The bid of the Midvale company was the lowest and it does not require the payment of any royalty. In the event that the board finds the enlarged plant of the company equal to the increased work it is quite probable the entire contract will be awarded to Midvale. Capt. A. R. Couden is president of the board.

Major John P. Wissar, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in his paper on "War Lessons for the Coast Artillery," published in the Journal of the United States Artillery, in discussing the conditions of modern coast defense, concludes that the number of rapid-fire guns required by a coast fort is determined by the number which an attacking fleet can deploy against it, and should be at least half that number. For every mile of the line of battle in which an enemy can deploy, within two miles of a fortified place, about 150 rapid-fire guns will therefore be required.

The detail of the Arkansas for experimental service at Indian Head, the Government proving ground, is an excellent move, and the tests of great guns against land fortifications will be of special and growing interest, but if the Navy Department really wants to find out the effect of heavy gun-fire upon land fortifications it would seem that the detail of a naval officer to inspect the works at Port Arthur would best accomplish the purpose. Some officer on the Asiatic Station should be detailed for this duty without delay.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, while it has practically completed the Naval Appropriation Bill for this year, will not report the bill to the House until Secretary Morton has been heard. It is understood that Secretary Morton will appear before the committee some time next week and will make a strong argument in favor of the naval increase program he recommended in his annual report for the year 1904.

The question of the advisability of enlisting Filipinos in the United States Navy was taken up by the President and his Cabinet this week. While the matter was not finally settled, the consensus of opinion among the members of the Cabinet was favorable to the idea and it will receive further attention at a later day.



Most of the advocates of peace at any price appear to argue upon the theory that the way to avoid war is to deprive those who do not wish to fight of the ability to defend themselves against those who do. We are glad, therefore, to welcome to our columns a writer in the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Samuel McChord Crothers, who takes a different view of the matter and with whose sound and sensible conclusions all military men can agree. In an article entitled "Christmas: Its Unfinished Business," Mr. Crothers says: "There is one complication in the work of peacemaking which has not been sufficiently considered. It is the recurrence of Youth. I have listened to the arguments against war at a great Peace Congress. The reasoning was strong, the statement of facts conclusive. War was shown to be cruel and foolish, and incredibly expensive. The audience, consisting of right-minded and very intelligent people, was convinced of the justice of the cause of peace. Why, then, does not the cause triumph? In such cases I am in the habit of looking about with the intent to fix the responsibility where it belongs, on those who were not at the meeting. Mature life was well represented, but there was a suspicious absence of young men in the twenties. Ah! I said, there is the difficulty. We can't be sure of lasting peace until we make it more interesting to these young absentees. \* \* \* What avails the wisdom of the old men when all the young men are 'spoiling for a fight.' Something more is needed than statesman-like plans for strengthening the framework of civilization. You may have a fire-proof structure, but you are not safe so long as it is crammed with highly inflammable material. \* \* \* There are things worse than war. A sordid slothfulness is worse. A cowardly acquiescence in injustice is worse. It is a real revelation when to the heart of youth comes a sudden sense of the meaning of life. It is not a treasure to be preserved with miserly carefulness. It is to be nobly hazarded. It is better to fight for the good than to rail, however eloquently, against the ill. To feel for one's native land, to unite in generous comradeship with one's kind, to endure hardship for a noble cause; these things are of the essence of manhood. In times of national peril such awakening has come. Many a man has then for the first time discovered that he has a soul. He has cried out, 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.' Now just here we peace men may see our most inspiring bit of unfinished business. War has been idealized; it is left to us to idealize peace. It cannot be done till we bring out all its heroic possibilities. If it means dull stagnation, selfish ease, the prosperity that can be measured in dollars and cents, there is sure to come a revulsion against it. The gospel of the full dinner pail and the plethoric pocketbook does not satisfy. If the choice is between commercialism and militarism we need not wonder if many an idealist chooses the latter as the less perilous course. It seems less threatening toward the things for which he cares. The call is for a new chivalry. Our duty is not only to keep the peace, but to make a peace that is worth keeping. This is no easy task. It means the humanizing of all our activities. Everywhere a human ideal must be placed above every other kind of success. Religion must be lifted above ecclesiasticism; and business honor above the vulgar standards of commercialism. The machinery of civilization must be made subservient to man. More careers must be opened for men of the soldierly spirit whose ambition is for service. The new generation must be shown what opportunities the world's business and politics offer to great-hearted gentlemen who are willing to risk something for a cause. The kind of peace which the world needs cannot be had for the asking. It comes high,—but it is worth the price."

Replying to a communication from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company regarding the proposed legislation which is based on the recommendations of the Inter-Department Board, Secretary Morton has written a long letter in which he defines very clearly the position of the Navy Department on wireless telegraphy. In the course of his letter reply is made to the statement of the President of the Marconi company that "it does not appear that the measures proposed, which will give to the Navy Department supreme jurisdiction over all wireless telegraph stations in time of peace as in time of war, and the right—which may be exclusive—to use wireless telegraphy for commercial purposes, are accepted by all as being justified by conditions." Secretary Morton says: "The Navy Department has no desire for supreme jurisdiction. It does, however, recognize the fact that legislation is necessary to protect its military interests by protecting its stations against non-interference, and to regulate intercourse between commercial wireless stations, especially those reaching out seaward beyond the frontiers of the country." The Secretary points out that for wireless telegraph stations to prove efficient in time of war, preparations must be made prior to the commencement thereof. Circumstances may arise that render communication necessary between Government and commercial stations. This pointed paragraph from the Secretary's letter is also interesting: "It is also equally certain that the course your company has advocated before the Department, viz., non-legislation, or legislation making departmental combination with the Marconi company to the exclusion of other wireless telegraph companies, would be unfair to the public, to the Department, to other companies, and (strictly speaking) to your own company—although to its pecuniary advantage." Referring to your statements as to the effect of 'injunctions restraining unauthorized infringements' not applying to the Government, and to your conclusion that 'if wireless telegraphy passes into the hands of the Government, the patents already granted by the U.S. Government will cease to be of value, the Department does not concede the correctness of your conclusions. The Department in contracting for wireless telegraph appliances includes in recent contracts a clause requiring the contractor to protect and defend the Government against claim for infringements of patent rights due to the use of any apparatus supplied by him. Only when the patentee is in the service of the Government at the time of making the invention may the Government use a patent without the payment of royalty, and in case of violation of patent right by the Government, recourse may always be had to the Court of Claims." The Secretary concludes his letter with the statement that "The Department is of the opinion that the statements contained in your letter are arguments in favor of the necessity of legislation with the object of regulating the wireless telegraph business of the coast."

In the published report of the Board upon Wireless Telegraphy, of which Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was chairman, this paragraph which has not yet been published before gives the opinion of the board upon the

argument advanced by Mr. Sheffield, the attorney of the Marconi company, to show why there should be no legislation: "The board fears that Mr. Sheffield confuses Government competition with Government action which permits of private competition. The maintenance by the Government of a wireless station on the lightship to be used by all systems alike permits of some competition with the Marconi company by other systems for the business of equipping ships. This is why Mr. Sheffield's objections 'seem fatal' to him and the Marconi company. Their remedy is that the Government shall give them the exclusive privilege on the lightship, which will go a long way toward helping them to establish a monopoly of the wireless business."

The London Daily Express has started an interesting discussion on the subject of the study of foreign languages by officers of the British navy. In its issue of Jan. 2 it publishes interesting letters upon this subject from three distinguished admirals, Sir Cyprian Bridge, Sir Leopold McClintock and John Dalrymple Hay. Baronet Admirals McClintock and Hay commend the steps recently taken by the Admiralty to encourage the study of languages, but Admiral Bridge is skeptical; though he has devoted much leisure to the study of foreign tongues, he regards his knowledge of them as an accomplishment rather than an essential element in the education of a naval officer. English is good enough for him. Of it he says: "Having been in many different countries, I have found that the only languages which it was really necessary to know are exactly those slightly diffused and rarely used languages which no one proposes to make naval officers learn. The diffusion of English is now so wide that it is uncommon to visit any important port or country in which it is not known. Other people—especially officers of other navies—are compelled to know English. They cannot get on without a knowledge of it. Notwithstanding the statement in your article of Dec. 27, American naval officers are in general less familiar with foreign languages than we are. Perhaps at this moment no language appears to be more useful to English officers than Japanese. I say 'appears' with deliberation. Japanese is utterly useless to a non-Japanese everywhere except in Japan. German also is quite useless to naval officers. Even in German communities out of Germany, English is a common medium of communication, and everything written in German about naval matters—and there is not much so written that is of value—is really borrowed from other people. French remains now as hitherto the foreign language which it is best worth an English naval officer's while to learn. The other languages which he will find it convenient, if not necessary, to know are Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. The four tongues mentioned all belong to the 'Latin family' of speech."

It is interesting to note in connection with the absurd proposition for turning some of our Cavalry into Artillery that, in his article in the Nineteenth Century for January, Lord Roberts, of the British service, says it is indispensable to have a far larger proportion of mounted troops than has hitherto been considered necessary. In future warfare duties even more important than heretofore will devolve on the Cavalry of an army. Unless, therefore, the country is prepared to add considerably to the numbers of the Cavalry, we must have, in addition to that highly trained body, a force of mounted Infantry. This force, in his opinion, should be of a strength not less than one-fourth of the Infantry establishment; for the distances that will always have to be traversed under the altered conditions of war are so vast that a large proportion of mobile troops are absolutely necessary whatever the nature of the ground may be. It is further shown not only that officers must be in a proportionately higher level, but that there must be more of them to provide for adequate reserve of officers. Soldiers may be trained in a comparatively short space of time, but officers cannot be improvised. "They will be required for the completion of regimental establishments, for the many staff duties that have to be performed, for signalling, for transport, for lines of communication, for the Medical and Remount Departments, and for filling the gaps as casualties occur." Lord Roberts says finally: "I maintain that it is the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergoes some kind of military training in his youth, sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for the national defense. All that the men require is to be taught and led by good officers, and all that the officers require is to be properly and scientifically trained."

Major Edward C. Carter, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Commissioner of Health for the Philippine Islands, shows in his report for September, 1904, that Manila is about as healthful a place of residence for foreigners as any other city of equal size in the world. During the month named there were 1,146 deaths in the city and of the victims only eighty-two were transients. There was one death from bubonic plague during the month, two from smallpox and seven from typhoid fever. Fifty-four per cent. of all deaths were of children under one year of age, the greatest mortality resulting from infantile convulsions, the victims of which numbered 367. The campaign against smallpox continues with unabated vigor, there having been 24,391 vaccinations in Manila during the month, while 124,000 units of vaccine virus were sent to the provinces. The sanitary administration of Manila is thorough and effective, and its work for September included 20,558 inspections and reinspections of buildings.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, who will be Grand Marshal of the Inaugural Parade in Washington on March 4, has not yet completed his staff for that occasion. He has, however, decided that four cadets from the Military Academy and four midshipmen from the Naval Academy will act as aides on his staff. The selection of these young men was left entirely to the superintendents of the respective institutions. It has been announced at the War Department that the cadets chosen to represent the Military Academy are: Calvin P. Titus, first class, who is distinguished as the soldier who first climbed the wall at the siege of Peking; Sherman Miles, first class, son of Lieutenant General Miles, retired; Charles D. Gatewood, second class, son of the late Captain Gatewood, 6th Cav., who was prominent in the capture of Geronimo, the famous Indian chief; and Adna R. Chaffee, second class, son of Lieutenant General Chaffee. The representatives of the Naval Academy are: Stephen Decatur, jr., second class, a descendant of the famous Com-

modore Decatur; A. T. Beauregard, 3d class, grandson of General Beauregard, of the Confederate army; Charles H. Davis, jr., fourth class, son of Rear Admiral Davis, the United States representative at Paris on the North Sea affair; Jubal A. Early, fourth class, son of the Confederate general of that name. These aides, as well as all the others yet to be selected, will be mounted. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, chief commissary of the Department of the East at New York city, has been summoned to Washington to arrange for the subsistence of the troops ordered to take part in the coming inauguration ceremonies.

Major Robert K. Evans, Military Secretary's Department, U.S.A., contends that the time has come when the question of horses for mounted Infantry officers should receive the attention of the higher military authorities. While the Army Regulations require a certain number of officers of every Infantry regiment to be mounted, the fact remains that nothing is done by the Government to assist such officers to procure the necessary horses. The Regulations authorize officers of the Field Artillery to use public horses, the reason being that service with batteries is a detail for a few years only. But the service of adjutants and quartermasters of Infantry is also a detail, and generally for shorter periods, yet those officers are denied the privilege extended to officers of Field Artillery. "Moreover," says Major Evans, in a memorandum on this general question, "it is now the policy of the War Department not to transport horses of mounted officers to or from the Philippines, so that an officer has small encouragement to purchase a suitable horse for mounted duty, when he knows that he will have to sacrifice his mount to the mercy of dealers whenever he is ordered on foreign service. The German army, which is notoriously run on lines of the strictest economy, has found it in the interest of efficient service, to either furnish, or allow money to purchase horses for all mounted officers, and in this army captains of Infantry are mounted in addition to the number so designated in our Service. It is, therefore, recommended that the necessary authority be obtained to assign to each Infantry regiment as part of its permanent transportation, a sufficient number of suitable horses to mount all authorized mounted officers. It is not believed that additional legislation is necessary. It would appear that the order of the Secretary of War, under paragraph 1102, A.R., would fully cover the case."

Justice Holmes, in the Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 16, affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of the United States against the Harvey Steel Company. The case involved the claim of the company for royalties on contracts for armor plate and turned upon the point as to whether the company owned the exclusive right to the Harvey process, and the contract called for a determination of the point by judicial process. The Court held that it had not been so decided, and therefore allowed the claim of the company, which is for \$60,806. In passing upon the case Justice Holmes said: "The fuller the statement should be made the more fully it would appear that the United States was dealing with a matter upon which it had all the knowledge that any one had, that it was contracting for the use of a process, which, however much it may now be impugned, the United States would not have used when it did but for the communications of the claimant, and that it was contracting for the process which it actually used, a process which has actually revolutionized the naval construction of the world."

Hon. Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, who has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Hon. Eugene Ware, of Kansas, is admirably qualified for the duties of the office and may be counted upon for a vigorous and satisfactory administration of its affairs. He entered the military service as a private soldier in 1861, served through the Civil War and was mustered out as a captain in 1866. He subsequently graduated from the law department of Harvard University and established an extensive practice in his native State. He is completing his fourth term as a member of the lower branch of Congress and was elected for a fifth term in November of last year. His ability, integrity and keen sympathy with military interests afford ample assurance that his policy as Commissioner of Pensions will be broad, attentive and just to all interests.

Some officers of the British Navy are opposed to increasing the size and cost of big battleships, and among them is Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle who, in an article in the January issue of the United Service Magazine, urges that battleships of moderate size be constructed rather than leviathans beyond 14,000 tons displacement. He asks: "Might not ships of greater speed and less draught of water be more efficient in many circumstances than these heavy ships, while they would certainly be cheaper? In Nelson's words, two 74's alongside are better than one three-decker a long way off." As to cost, he points out that for three Lord Nelsons the nation could probably have four ships of 13,000 to 14,000 tons of twenty knots speed, good protection and armament and at least as powerful as the newest German battleships.

With the present month the United States Infantry Association enters upon the second year of its existence with its success and usefulness fully assured. The membership of the association is steadily increasing and it is specially gratifying to learn that the applicants include many officers of the National Guard. To them the association and its monthly journal should be particularly helpful. The organization and its publications are designed to stimulate interest in the Infantry service and contribute in a practical way to the advance of military education. It is stated that there are still about two hundred officers of the Regular Infantry who have not yet joined the association, and the hope is expressed that they may soon get into line.

Our correspondent, "Selectionist," notes that in his letter published in our issue of Jan. 14, page 525, the second word in the first line of the last paragraph should be "inefficient" instead of "efficient," making the sentence read: "The inefficient officers of the Service," etc. The error was in the article as received.



## THE ARGUMENT AGAINST SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The earnest, outspoken utterances of "Selectionist," in your issue of Dec. 24, are probably the clearest and most definite in support of "promotion by selection," that have yet been made, and are worthy of candid examination and analysis. He draws two pictures: one of the "great," "large," "landslide," "majority," that opposes, the other of the "small minority," which favors that still vague and uncertain policy.

At the very outset of his argument, he uses much pains to traduce his opponents, who, as he truly states, "always have objected and always will object" to promotion by selection as it is commonly understood. For their objection, however, he can assign no reasons but such as are derived from swinish sloth and sordid selfishness, can discover no higher motive than low desire to live with least effort, advance in spite of indifference, indolence, ignorance, do nothing more strenuous than dodge the cars, cast to dogs all discipline not needed to protect commanding officers from blows. Though he has grace to list briefly what he calls their argument, he deigns no reply but an implication. These, too, are mere veil for abject vileness and base inertia. Deaf to call of duty, oblivious of welfare of service, insensible to love of country, unmoved by worthy ambition, incapable of noble aspiration, their heedless, shameful slumber can be disturbed by nothing but "busy-bodies," who, in shape of "Selectionist," come to spoil their disgraceful dreams. Even then they merely "turn over in their sleep." They are classified as Knowgoods, Goodenoughs, Tolerables, and Indifferents. Pity he had not, at least roughly, given number in each class.

Such is the portentous picture of his opponents; and having finished the last dark stroke, he sketches in bright contrast the "small minority." These are distinguished by exalted athleticism, energy, industry, ability, devotion, patriotism, altruism, that mark them so plainly they cannot fail to be observed and known of all. Unaffected by the laws of political economy or the main-spring of human activity, entering the service not because they want to, but because the country must have them, these exceptional men sacrifice all personal inclinations and comforts, and banish from their minds and from the sphere of their activities all but the abstract good of the service. They, also, are divided in four classes; the Brainys, Cleverers, Crackjacks, and Niftys.

The nation has worthy cause to be "contracted in one brow of woe" and lamentation that the latter are so few and the former so many. For if truly drawn, these pictures cease to be mere arguments for "promotion by selection," which now sinks into insignificance, and become proofs incontrovertible that truth, faith, loyalty—in short, all noble traits and virtues—are fast disappearing, nay, have almost disappeared from American manhood, and that, to have a navy worthy the name, not the system of promotion, but the character of the nation must be changed.

Can it be that "Selectionist" voices the real opinion of any minority, even the smallest, of naval officers? Does he express his own actual judgment?

He seems hardly more ingenious when he institutes comparison between the government of the Santa Fe Railroad and that of the United States, and between the system of promotion maintained by such a government and the system that is, or shall be, established in its military services by a great political power. He cannot have chosen the Santa Fe from any indirection, and such thought is dismissed without consideration.

But let us reflect on the essential differences between the two governments. One is private, the other public: one is controlled by a few—a trifling fraction—in their private; the other, by the whole of an immense people in their political capacity; scores of hundreds are directly interested in one; in the other scores of millions. One manages the freight and passenger traffic of a limited number of individuals, and does it none too well; the other guards the safety and welfare, national and international, of a vast empire, and does it with marvelous ability; not even the health of the nation would suffer, should bankruptcy or ruin befall the one; but its very life would be in imminent danger should they happen to the other: press and clamor for place, in one, are as the gentle impulse and soft babble of a rill; in the other like the resistless rush and earth-shaking thunder of Niagara: "promotion by selection" can easily be handled, in one, by the powers of man; but would require, in the other, the omnipotence and the omniscience of God himself.

Moreover, the inefficiency of railroad management in the United States, and the patience of our people under its bloody and destructive manifestations, excite the wonder of the world. Terrible wrecks, dreadful, unpardonable sacrifices of life and property, are so common, that horrible objects, grown familiar, have ceased to awake pity or cause more than casual remark. The business is one of the first thought of in his last message by the President, who says: "The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress." He recommends that "only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains."

Bearing in mind, then, the essential differences between the governments of railroads and the governments of great empires, as well as the woeful inefficiencies in the former, we cannot believe "Selectionist" was serious in his reference to the Santa Fe, but spoke unadvisedly, or merely for rhetorical effect. Be this as it may, however, let us say no more, think no more, of making our system of promotion conform, in any respect, to that of railroad companies. Anything but this!

Where, indeed, could be the mercy, where the justice, where the wisdom of imposing on mere man such irresistible pressure, such inordinate task? Must not nature obey necessity? Are we not compelled to resort to some well digested, well matured plan, by which all candidates shall be permitted and required to demonstrate their measure of mettle and merit before an honest, competent board, sworn justly to weigh not only answers, verbal and written, practical and theoretical, but also records of previous service? In these examinations rank should determine the order of appearance before the board, which would continue its work till a competent man was found. In the Army, examinations for promotion should be wholly in the hands of the General Staff, where should be one division charged with giving unremitting, scrutinizing attention to this all-important interest, in comparison with which all others aiming at efficiency are trivial. The number of examinations in any year could be limited so as to bring expenses of travel in reasonable bounds.

In truth and soberness, is there under the sun any

way but this, or some like procedure, that could tend so strongly to exclude partiality and secure justice? To success in all kinds of rule and government, jealous observance of justice is indispensable; to its neglect may be traced many of the ills that have ruined organizations, societies, states and nations; its disregard in military appointments and promotions, as it inflicts deep and permanent wound on pride, heart and spirit of officers, and, thus, on morale of an army, renders largely nugatory efforts in other directions at efficiency.

Though there is no General Staff in the Navy, a plan of similar character could be devised. "Selectionist" suggests a scheme totally different, whose processes and advantages he minutely explains, and develops into what, at first blush, might appear an almost faultless system. Impressions made by officers on superiors are its basis, and its excellence is illustrated and confirmed by reference to marriage. "You never really know a woman until you have been married to her for a while, nor a man until you have made a cruise with him in the intimacy of the wardroom mess."

Is it not possible, nay very probable, that absence or presence of congeniality may have such effect as to vitiate and endanger conclusions thus made? Between man and woman, though both be never so worthy, its absence often creates on mind of either towards the other impressions wholly false. Between man and man, the same is, doubtless, equally true. On the other hand, its presence may so blind the eye of judgment that it will fail to note serious defects, or even convert them into virtues. Before they showed themselves in war could Napoleon, Grant, Stonewall Jackson, or Custer, have safely rested their hopes of advancement on such basis? Again, there is serious doubt whether, in peace, those traits, which are of supreme value in the press and throng of events and dangers in campaign and battle, ever show, or, indeed, can show themselves either in wardroom mess or elsewhere. How often must verdicts as to character and faculty rendered in peace be reversed in war? This counsels, in time of peace, great caution as to any system of selection that is not indubitably just and safe, and urges that such caution be relaxed only on the actual scene of siege or battle, where error is seldom made.

"Selectionist," however, frankly admits that "occasionally a fair-haired boy or a successful bootlick, and, of course, personal and family influence, may be too strong for his system, but 'not often enough materially to affect its essential value.'" This is another way of declaring that his confidence in his safe will continue unabated, provided the thieves, who master its combination and steal his treasure, are only small in number. But what security has he that the number will remain small, and will not, on the contrary, rapidly increase? Does not experience prove that this must occur? A valuable treasure, indeed, is a righteous system of promotion, and "Selectionist" must mend his scheme or it will be found a frail protection not only against "fair-haired boys, successful bootlicks, and, of course, personal and family influence," but also against divers other thieves.

For a man may be robbed of many things besides his purse; and in comparison with any one of some of these things, his purse would be nothing: that kissing goes by favor has been true many ages; and that many good things besides kissing go the same way is also well established.

These facts explain in some measure the existence of several gangs "Selectionist" must beware of, lest they make short work of his scheme. They may be roughly arranged under the following heads: men whom social or political pull makes stronger than justice; men peculiarly gifted with knack in stealing themselves into the favor of the great; men, who by blandishment, or arts more questionable, harness the enormous power of the press and set it to sounding their praises; men of candied tongue or supple knee, who hoodwink powerful place-men and "tune their bounty to sing them happiness"; men who, like Parolles, pretend to carry the whole art of war in the knots of their scarfs, and the whole practice in the points of their swords, and are able to impose on most worthy chiefs till, like Ithuriel's spear, the touch of war discovers their real form and character; finally, "colored gentlemen in the kindling wood" may lurk unseen and do much mischief.

On this great question it is necessary to speak plainly; but with unfeigned respect and reverence is spoken the following. Even for a ruler, the President is conceded by the world to possess rare sagacity and moral strength. Yet is there reason to fear that those whom luck brings within the sphere of his friendship, or whom chance grants even temporary official or social connection with him, hold no trifling advantage over the thousands that are, and of necessity must be, denied such accidental favors. Will "Selectionist" contend that what may be true of this man will not also be true of others who would, though not so directly, still most powerfully, influence appointments and promotions under his system?

"Manifestly," says he, "the system of promotion by seniority is paralyzing to the last degree in its effects, while, on the contrary, fair selection is stimulating." Till this part of his clever article was reached it had been supposed the Navy did have some degree of selection through examination. The affirmation, however, shall be discussed as here made, since in this way, at all events, the advantage is gained of looking at the subject in its worst aspect. Truth there doubtless is in this assertion, but infinitely more, let us hope, of gross exaggeration. In the names of all Americans at once, where are the decency, self-respect, industry, honesty, truth, faith, patriotism of former generations? When did these virtues begin to decay, and what has been the rate of their decline? Examine the history of the Navy in the wars of the Revolution, 1812, 1861-1865, and 1898, and point out symptoms indicative of their lack. The great and lamentable change, then, has occurred since 1898:—change so radical and fatal in its nature and consequences as to bring upon the Navy the last stages of paralysis. Does "Selectionist," whom worthy zeal seems to have eaten up, really believe in his gloomy soul that all virtue has fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason? Is his wisdom so consumed in foreboding that he has come actually to believe all Brainys, all Cleverers, all Crackjacks, all Niftys, are included in the "small minority" who advocate so-called promotion by selection, and none but Knowgoods, Goodenoughs, Tolerables, and Indifferents are found in the "landslide majority"? Let him cheer up and believe with unflinching confidence that all the great "landslide" but a trifling per cent. oppose his ideas on promotion from none but purest motives springing from righteous regard for the good of the service. On reflection, can doubt of this find lodgment in sober minds? "Selectionist" might also find some relief in the reflection that, after all, a few colored gentlemen might lurk even in the "small minority."

Nevertheless, it is freely conceded that promotion by seniority is not the best, and Americans want and must have the best. Few, probably none, dissent from "Selectionist's" opinion that "fair selection" would be stimulating. By "fair" he doubtless means square, just, without

partiality, favor or affection. Could he so mend his scheme as to make it an effective barrier against all but the most worthy—so as to make the locks of his treasury safely bar the irruption of all dangerous gangs, he would deserve the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen, and raise an enduring monument to his memory.

In the Army we have a system of selection, whose chief defect, as he truly declares, springs out of the kindness incident to friendship and congenial associations. And, in passing, it may be observed that it is remarkable that he should have wholly lost sight of the fact that this very defect does so much to cripple his own plan. In spite of this defect, however, the Army method is constantly improving. Like all valuable things it needs time for full growth and maturity. It is, nevertheless, clear that such maturity must be long delayed by the present plan of convening examining boards at the various posts and composing them of every-day friends and associates of candidates. Suggestion as to efficient remedy has been made above and, in truth, no division or section of the General Staff is now charged with work one-half so important as this would be.

The excellence of this system is that it is definite, conservative; can be made effectually to exclude the worthless and incompetent; must eliminate partiality and secure justice as far as may be among men; and can alone make futile the arts of robbers. On the same footing does it place the "fair-haired" and the self-dependent boy; the dexterous "bootlick" and the self-respecting man; vicarious records founded on tombstones and records based on self; the patient worker and the restless self-seeker; the simple soldier and the courtier. Upon the Army and the Navy it is capable not only of bestowing, but also of preserving as in a citadel, the palladium of a righteous law of promotion that will command the respect and confidence of all, and will lift and uphold the morale of the national service. ARMY.

## THE UNIFORM ORDER.

We give here the remainder of the Uniform Order, G.O. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, War Dept., omitted last week.

DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

## Dress Coat.

68. A single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General fastened with six regulation buttons down the front; standing collar; shoulder loops, of the same material and color, let in at the shoulder seam and to button to the collar with a small regulation button; the sleeves to have a cuff, made according to sealed pattern, and ornamented with three small regulation buttons. The collar, shoulder loops, and cuffs to be piped with "cord edge braid" of the color of corps, department, or arm of service. The color of the braid for Engineers, Ordnance, Hospital Corps, and Signal Corps to be mixed in alternate stripes.

Collar ornaments for enlisted men, of yellow metal similar to those for officers and according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be placed on this coat in the same manner as on the dress coat of the officers.

Musicians and trumpeters will wear the insignia of regiment or corps on their coat collars. Band musicians a lyre, same as worn on cap.

## Breast Cord.

69. Cords and tassels of mohair, of the color of the corps, department or arm of the service, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be attached to the dress coat, beginning at the button of the left shoulder loop, one cord passing in rear of the neck and the other in front, under the first button of the coat, crossing under the right shoulder loop and brought together under the right arm with a slide, then passing across the breast between the third and fourth buttons and attached to the left shoulder button.

## Service Coat.

70. A sack coat of olive-drab woolen material or khaki-colored cotton material conforming in design and cut to the service coat for officers, according to sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster General. The same collar ornaments will be placed on this coat as on the dress coat, except that all buttons and metal ornaments will be of dull-finish bronze metal.

## White Coat.

71. A sack coat of bleached cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Collar ornaments to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat.

## Fatigue Coat.

72. For all enlisted men.—Of brown cotton duck according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Overcoats.

73. For all enlisted men.—Of olive-drab woolen material, general design and cut to be that of the officers' overcoat, the buttons to be of dull-finish bronze metal, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Dress Trousers.

74. For all enlisted men.—Of sky-blue kersey; to be cut and made in accordance with sealed standard pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Stripes for Trousers.

75. Stripes to be of cloth of the following colors:  
Cavalry.—Yellow.  
Artillery.—Scarlet.  
Infantry.—White.  
Engineers.—Scarlet, piped with white.  
Ordnance.—Black, piped with scarlet.  
Post quartermaster sergeants.—Buff.  
Post commissary sergeants.—Cadet gray.  
Hospital Corps.—Maroon, piped with white.  
Signal Corps.—Orange, piped with white.  
Army service detachment of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.—Buff.  
All non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal will wear stripes 1½ inches in width, including pipings. All corporals will wear stripes ¾ inch wide, including pipings.  
Musicians and trumpeters will wear two stripes each ¾ inch wide.

## White Trousers.

76. Of bleached cotton duck, without stripes, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Canvas Fatigue Trousers.

77. Of brown cotton duck, without stripes, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Service Breeches.

78. Of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton material, to match the service coat. To be worn without stripes; to be made loose above the knee, fitting closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and fastened with tapes or laces; to be worn with shoes and leggings.

For mounted use, to have a re-enforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs. The general design of the breeches will conform to the pattern prescribed for officers.



## Dress cap.

79. Of dark-blue cloth, of same pattern and shape as that prescribed for officers; between the two lower welts a band 1 3/4 inches wide, to be arranged as follows: A stripe of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of service, at top and bottom, the intervening space of 3/4 inch to be of the color of the cap; a black enameled leather chin strap, fitted with a stout fire-gilt slide and a leather keeper, secured at both ends by small gilt regulation buttons, one on each side immediately back of the ends of the visor.

Insignia of yellow metal, except where otherwise specified, and made according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be attached to the front of the cap, so that the top of the insignia will be slightly below the top of the cap. Designs as follows:

Cavalry.—Crossed sabers, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of troop in lower angle.

Artillery.—Crossed cannons, with number of battery or company in the lower angle.

Infantry.—Crossed rifles, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of company in lower angle.

Engineers.—The castle with letter of company above it.

Ordnance sergeants.—Shell and flame in white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

All enlisted men of the Ordnance Department.—A shell and flame in gilt metal.

Post commissary sergeants.—Crescent of white metal, the points up, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Post quartermaster sergeants.—Insignia of the Quartermaster's Department, in white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Master signal electrician, master electrician, and electrician sergeants.—A symbol resembling forked lightning, of white metal inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.—Sergeants first class, a caduceus of white metal inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For sergeants, corporals, lance corporals, privates first class, and privates, a caduceus of gilt metal, without the wreath.

Non-commissioned officers of the Signal Corps, except master signal electrician.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch of white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For all other enlisted men of the Signal Corps, two crossed signal flags and a burning torch of gilt metal.

Enlisted men of the Army service detachment at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.—The insignia of the Quartermaster's Department in gilt metal.

Band musicians.—A lyre of white metal. Engineers to have a castle of yellow metal in the center. Cavalry and infantry to have the number of the regiment, and artillery the number of the band, of yellow metal, in the center of the lyre.

Musicians of Engineers.—A bugle of yellow metal, with a castle of white metal in the center of, and the letter of the company, in yellow metal, above the bugle.

Musicians of infantry and trumpeters of cavalry.—A bugle with letter of company or troop above the bugle, and number of regiment in center of bugle.

Musicians of artillery.—A bugle with the number of the company or battery in the center.

## Service cap (olive drab).

80. For all enlisted men.—Of olive drab serge, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Pattern to conform to that of the olive-drab service cap for officers, omitting the band of lustrous olive-drab braid. Insignia to be of dull-finish bronze metal of same pattern as prescribed in paragraph 79, for the dress cap. Each cap to have an eyelet in the front seam of the flange of the cap, 5-8 inch from the edge of the crown, to receive the fastening of the insignia.

To be worn as prescribed, with the olive-drab service uniform.

## Service cap (cotton khaki).

81. For all enlisted men.—Of cotton khaki, U.S. Army standard, conforming in pattern to the olive drab service cap for enlisted men, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The top to be detachable, and each cap to be provided with two covers.

To be worn as prescribed, with the cotton-khaki service uniform.

## Service hat.

82. For all enlisted men.—Of felt, of color of the service uniform as nearly as practicable, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; with double hat cord 3-16 inch in diameter, of firm material, conforming in color to that of the corps, department, or arm of service; to be sewed fast to the hat. The number of the regiment and letter or number of the company, troop, or battery, made of dull-finish bronze metal, to be placed on the front part of the crown, the regimental number to be above the company letter or number. Enlisted men of field artillery will wear crossed cannons, with the number of the battery below them, all of dull-finish bronze metal. Post non-commissioned staff officers will wear the device in dull-finish bronze metal of their respective corps, as prescribed in paragraph 79, but without the wreath.

To have eyelets on each side for fastening a strap or cord, the use of which is authorized. The hat to be worn creased in the middle as issued.

## White cap.

83. Same as prescribed for officers, omitting the white braid. The visor and cap strap to be the same as prescribed for the service cap, and the buttons to be small regulation, gilt. No ornaments will be worn on this cap.

## Shoes.

84. According to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Black calfskin shoes.—To be made in the Blucher style.

Marching shoes.—To be of russet tanned "grain calf" leather, thoroughly stuffed. They will be worn with the service uniform when so ordered by the commanding officer.

Garrison shoes.—To be of russet leather, made in the Blucher style.

Barracks shoes.—The uppers to be of brown cotton duck. They will be worn in barracks only.

## Leggings.

85. Of cotton duck or canvas, color of the service uniform, made in accordance with sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Collars.

86. For all enlisted men.—White linen collars, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the full-dress and dress uniforms on all occasions and to show not to exceed 1/2 inch above the collar of the coat.

87. For all enlisted men.—Black, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the tie not to be worn outside of the opening of the collar of the coat.

## Buttons.

88. For all enlisted men.—Of yellow metal, fire gilt and burnished, or of dull-finish bronze, as prescribed, according to sealed standards in the office of the Quartermaster General, of same design as prescribed in paragraph 55 for all officers except Engineers.

## Chevrans.

89. The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked on the sleeves of the dress coat, overcoat, service coat, and white coat by chevrons, according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. The chevrons for the dress coat shall correspond in colors and pipings to those in paragraph 75, relating to stripes for trousers, placed upon a groundwork of dark-blue cloth. The bars or the embroidery of the chevrons for overcoats, service coats, and white coats shall conform in color to shade of olive-drab shirtings flannel, placed upon a groundwork corresponding to the material of the respective garments.

The chevrons will be worn up, midway between the elbow and shoulder, unless otherwise prescribed.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

Regimental sergeant major.—Three bars and an arc of three bars.

Regimental quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars.

Regimental commissary sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars, having a crescent (points front); top of crescent 1/4 inch below the inner angle and lower point of crescent 1/4 inch above the first of the tiebars.

Color sergeant.—Three bars and a star.

Battalion of Engineers, quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of two bars.

Squadron or battalion sergeant major.—Three bars and an arc of two bars.

Chief musician.—Three bars and an arc of two bars, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

Chief trumpeter.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

Principal musician.—Three bars and a bugle.

Drum major.—Three bars and two embroidered crossed batons.

Ordnance sergeant.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing a shell and a flame.

Sergeant of ordnance.—The same as for ordnance sergeant, omitting the arc.

Corporal of Ordnance.—Two bars, inclosing shell and flame.

First-class private of ordnance.—The shell and flame.

Post quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and insignia of the Quartermaster's Department.

Post commissary sergeant.—Three bars and a crescent (points to the front); top of crescent to be 1/2 inch below the inner angle of chevron.

Sergeants, first-class, of the Hospital Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus 1 1/4 inches high, embroidered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border.

Sergeants of the Hospital Corps.—The same as for sergeants, first-class, omitting the arc.

Corporals of the Hospital Corps.—The same as for sergeants, omitting one bar.

Lance corporals of the Hospital Corps.—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white border, in addition to and placed just above the caduceus for a private, first-class.

Private, first-class, of the Hospital Corps.—A device consisting of a caduceus 1 1/4 inches high embroidered in maroon silk and having a white border.

Master signal electrician.—Three bars and an arc of one bar of orange cloth, piped with white, inclosing a representation of forked lightning embroidered in white silk.

Sergeant of the first class of the Signal Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, color orange, piped with white, inclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Sergeant of the Signal Corps.—Same as for sergeant of the first class, omitting the arc.

Corporal of the Signal Corps.—Two bars, inclosing same device as for sergeant of the first class.

Private of the Signal Corps.—Device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Master electrician.—Three bars and an arc of one bar of scarlet cloth, inclosing a representation of forked lightning, embroidered in white silk.

Electrician sergeant.—The same as for master electrician, omitting the arc.

Chevrans for company non-commissioned officers.

First sergeant.—Three bars and a lozenge.

Troop, battery, or company quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of one bar.

Sergeant.—Three bars.

Stable sergeant, Field Artillery.—Three bars and a horse's head.

Corporal.—Two bars.

Lance corporal.—One bar.

Cook.—A cook's cap of cloth conforming in color to corps, department, or arm of service.

Farrier and blacksmith.—A horseshoe of color 1 3/8 inches long and 1 1/8 inches wide, worn toe uppermost.

Saddler.—A saddler's round knife of cloth.

Mechanic and artificer.—Two crossed hammers of cloth.

Gunner.—An insignia of scarlet cloth, neatly piped and stitched; worn on the outside of the right sleeve, halfway between the point of the shoulder and the elbow, placed below the chevron; the shape to be that of an elongated cannon projectile 1 1/2 inches long and 3/4 inch wide, point up.

Gun commander.—A sergeant's chevrons, in the angle of which will be placed crossed guns of suitable size, of scarlet cloth, stitched to the blue cloth of the chevron, the markings of hoops, trunnions, etc., to be outlined by black silk stitching.

Observer.—An equilateral triangle of scarlet cloth, 3-4 inch on a side, base horizontal.

Master gunner.—The gunner's device encircled at the base by a wreath embroidered in yellow silk.

These devices shall be worn on both sleeves of coat and overcoat, placed and combined as follows:

Gun commander.—In the position prescribed for the chevron. If he is also a gunner, or master gunner, the corresponding device to be placed below the guns, with the point of the projectile up, and 3-4 inch from the intersection of the guns.

Observer.—If a private and not a gunner, the triangle shall be worn on the sleeves of the coat and overcoat in the position adopted for the gunner's device. If a gunner, the triangle shall be worn with its apex 1/2 inch below the center of the base of the gunner's device. If a master gunner, the triangle shall be worn under the wreath with its apex 1/2 inch therefrom. If a non-commissioned officer, the triangle shall be worn in the angle of the chevron, placed similarly to the lozenge in the first sergeant's chevron, apex up, base horizontal; in this case the device for gunner or master gunner, as the case may be, shall come beneath with the point of the projectile 3-4 inch from the center of the base of the triangle.

Master gunner.—If a private or a non-commissioned officer not occupying one of the above positions, the device shall be worn as prescribed for that of gunner in each case.

First-class private, Engineers, to be distinguished by an insignia of a castle of red cloth, 1 1/2 inches long and height in proportion; castle to be piped with white and worn on outside of right sleeve halfway between the front of shoulder and elbow.

## Service chevrons.

90. All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, for either three or five years, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the dress coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of service in which they served, 1/2 inch wide, stitched upon a piece of dark-blue cloth of the color of the dress coat, extending from seam to seam, the front end being the lower and about 3/4 inches from the end of the sleeve.

To indicate service in war: A diagonal half chevron of white cloth, 1/2 inch wide, with piping on each side 1-3 inch wide of cloth of the same color as the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service in which the soldier earned the right to wear it; those for the Engineers to have in addition a stitching of white silk on each side of the chevron. To be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat.

The following classes of enlisted men are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron:

1. All enlisted men who served during the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged.

2. All enlisted men who served or may serve in the Army of the United States in war, or in such Indian or other campaigns approaching the magnitude of war, as may from time to time be so designated in orders from the War Department.

3. All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, and all who served in the Philippine

Islands between April 11, 1898, and July 4, 1902, or with the China Relief Expedition.

The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other in the order in which they were earned, 1/4 inch space between them.

An enlisted man whose term of enlistment expired during the continuance of a war or campaign approaching the magnitude of a war, and who subsequently re-enlisted, is entitled to wear the service-in-war chevrons for each enlistment in which there was war service; but in no instance will an enlisted man be allowed to wear the service-in-war chevron before his term of enlistment is completed; nor can two or more such chevrons be worn for service in wars during the same enlistment.

The service-in-war chevron will be worn in place of the service chevron for each enlistment in which the right to wear it was earned.

Service-in-war and service chevrons will be issued without charge.

## Gloves.

91. Of drab-colored leather or of white cotton or white wool, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

## Spurs.

92. Of yellow metal, plain surface, with stuffed russet-leather straps, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

## Leather belt.

93. Of stuffed russet leather, about 1 1/4 inches in width, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

For troops armed with the saber, a similar belt with suitable slings will be provided for duty in garrison.

Belts and cartridge-carrying devices, when worn with the overcoat, will be worn outside the overcoat.

The new pattern uniforms are made in sizes corresponding to the measurements given in the following tables, the measurements being taken in the manner customary among tailors.

## Overcoats.

Sizes. Breast. Waist. Length. Length. Collar. Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches.

1 regular..... 34 30 47 31 1/2 16 1/2

1 1/2 long..... 34 30 50 33 16 1/2

2 regular..... 36 32 48 32 1/2 17 1/2

2 1/2 long..... 36 32 51 34 17 1/2

3 regular..... 38 34 49 33 1/2 18 1/2

3 1/2 long..... 38 34 52 35 18 1/2

4 regular..... 40 36 50 34 18 1/2

4 1/2 long..... 40 36 53 35 1/2 18 1/2

5 regular..... 42 40 51 34 1/2 19 1/2

6 regular..... 44 42 52 35 19 1/2

Dress coats and olive-drab and khaki service coats.

Sizes. Breast. Waist. Length. Length. Collar. Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches.

1 regular..... 33 29 26 30 15

2 regular..... 34 30 26 30 1/2 15 1/2

3 regular..... 35 31 27 31 15 1/2

3 1/2 long..... 35 30 28 32 1/2 15 1/2

4 regular..... 36 32 27 31 1/2 16 1/2

4 1/2 stout..... 36 32 27 31 1/2 16 1/2

5 regular..... 37 33 28 32 16 1/2

5 1/2 stout..... 37 33 28 32 16 1/2

6 regular..... 37 32 29 33 1/2 16 1/2

6 1/2 stout..... 37 32 29 33 1/2 16 1/2

7 regular..... 38 34 28 32 1/2 17 1/2

7 1/2 stout..... 38 34 28 32 1/2 17 1/2

8 regular..... 38 33 29 32 1/2 17 1/2

8 1/2 stout..... 38 33 29 32 1/2 17 1/2

9 regular..... 40 36 29 33 1/2 18 1/2

9 1/2 stout..... 40 36 29 33 1/2 18 1/2

## Dress trousers.

Sizes. Waist. Seat. In. Out-seam. Knee. Ankle. In. In. In. In. In. In.

1 regular..... 29 35 30 39 17 16 1/2

2 regular..... 30 36 30 1/2 39 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2

3 regular..... 31 37 31 40 1/2 18 1/2 17 1/2

3 1/2 long..... 31 36 32 1/2 42 1/2 18 1/2 17 1/2

4 regular..... 32 38 32 42 18 1/2 17 1/2

4 1/2 stout..... 32 37 32 41 1/2 18 1/2 17 1/2

5 regular..... 33 39 33 43 18 1/2 18 1/2

5 1/2 stout..... 33 38 33 42 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2

6 regular..... 34 40 33 43 18 1/2 18 1/2

6 1/2 stout..... 34 39 33 42 1/2 19 18 1/2

7 regular..... 36 41 33 43 1/2 19 18 1/2

7 1/2 stout..... 36 40 33 42 1/2 20 18 1/2

8 regular..... 38 43 34 44 1/2 20 18 1/2

8 1/2 stout..... 38 42 34 43 1/2 20 18 1/2

9 regular..... 40 44 35 44 1/2 20 18 1/2

9 1/2 stout..... 40 43 35 43 1/2 20 18 1/2

Olive-drab and khaki service breeches, foot and mounted.

Sizes. Waist. Seat. In. Out-seam. Knee. Ankle. In. In. In. In. In. In.

1 regular..... 29 35 26 35 15 15 1/2

2 regular..... 30 36 26 1/2 35 1/2 16 9 1/2

3 regular..... 31 37 27 36 1/2 16 1/2 9 1/2

3 1/2 long..... 31 36 28 1/2 38 1/2 16 9 1/2

4 regular..... 32 38 28 38 1/2 16 1/2 9 1/2

4 1/2 stout..... 32 37 28 37 1/2 17 10

5 regular..... 33 39 29 39 1/2 17 1/2 9 1/2

5 1/2 stout..... 33 38 29 38 1/2 17 1/2 9 1/2

6 regular..... 34 40 29 39 1/2 17 1/2 10 1/2

6 1/2 stout..... 34 39 29 38 1/2 18 10 1/2

7 regular..... 36 41 29 39 1/2 18 10 1/2

7 1/2 stout..... 36 40 29 38 1/2 18 10 1/2

8 regular..... 38 43 30 40 1/2 18 10 1/2

8 1/2 stout..... 38 42 30 39 1/2 18 10 1/2

9 regular..... 40 44 31 41 1/2 18 11 1/2

9 1/2 stout..... 40 43 31 40 1/2 18 11 1/2

[Here appear the tables given on the next page, and the order closes with what follows.]

Extract from order of the President of the United States, dated December 30, 1904.



Table of occasions.—Composition of the uniforms of officers of the Army, and occasions on which they are to be worn.\*

Full-dress uniform.		
Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General Officers; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full dress trousers, chapeau, epaulets, sash, white gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black shoes.	On state occasions at home and abroad; when receiving or calling officially upon the President of the United States, or upon the president, sovereign, or member of the royal family of other countries; and at ceremonies and entertainments when it is desirable to do special honor to the occasion, or when full-dress is prescribed for enlisted men.
General Officers; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, full-dress cap, shoulder knots, sash, drab-leather gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black boots, spurs.	On occasions as above requiring the officer to be mounted or following immediately after mounted functions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, full-dress cap, white gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black shoes. Aiguillettes and shoulder belts for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, full-dress cap, drab-leather gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes and shoulder belts for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, full-dress cap, white gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black shoes. Aiguillettes for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, full-dress cap, full-dress belt, saber, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, chaplain's hat, white gloves, black shoes.	As stated for dismounted general officers.
Chaplains mounted.	Full-dress coat, dress breeches, chaplain's hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	As stated for mounted general officers.

\*Note.—The regulations for minor articles of uniform will be found in the preceding pages under appropriate headings.

Dress uniform.*		
Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General Officers; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), saber, and white gloves.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed; on courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers when prescribed. This uniform is also authorized as a mess dress, and for social occasions when full dress is not worn.
General Officers; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), and saber.	On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add dress belt, saber, and white gloves.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add dress belt and saber.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), saber, white gloves.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add dress belt (worn under coat), and saber.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, chaplain's hat, black shoes; white gloves when occasion requires gloves.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Dress coat, dress breeches, chaplain's hat, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	Same as stated for other mounted officers.

\*Note.—When troops appear in the full-dress or dress uniform, as prescribed in these regulations, all officers on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity, shall wear the corresponding prescribed full-dress or dress uniform for officers.

White uniform.		
Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
For all officers; dismounted.	White coat, white trousers, white cap, white-canvas or black-leather shoes.	When authorized by the commanding officer, but will not be worn on occasions of duty with troops and will not be prescribed for such occasions.

Service uniform.		
For all officers; dismounted.	Articles.	Occasions.
	(a) Service coat, service trousers, service cap, russet-leather shoes. (b) Under arms, add service belt, saber, drab-leather gloves. (c) Service coat, service breeches, leggings (of russet leather or canvas), russet-leather shoes, service hat, service belt, saber, and revolver, drab-leather gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear russet-leather shoulder belt with uniform (b) and (c) when on duty requiring its use.	(a) For habitual wear in garrison. (b) For duty under arms in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed or authorized herein. (c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.
For all officers; mounted.	Articles.	Occasions.
	(a) Service coat, service breeches, service cap, russet-leather boots, or russet-leather shoes and leggings, spurs, drab-leather gloves. (b) Under arms, add service belt and saber. (c) Service coat, service breeches, russet-leather boots, or russet-leather shoes with russet-leather or canvas leggings, service hat, service belt, saber, and revolver, spurs, drab-leather gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt on occasions as above prescribed.	(a) For habitual wear in garrison when mounted. (b) For mounted duty under arms in garrison unless otherwise prescribed or authorized herein. (c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, and on marches and in the field.

Note.—When troops appear in service uniform (a), (b), or (c), all officers on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity will wear the corresponding service uniform (a), (b), or (c).

Full-dress uniform.		
All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted .....	Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes, white gloves, russet-leather belt and cartridge box.	At reviews, parades, and other ceremonies under arms, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer.
Mounted .....	Dress coat, breast cord, service breeches, dress cap, leggings, russet-leather shoes, drab-leather gloves, spurs, saber belt, and cartridge box (when prescribed).	As above, when mounted.

Dress uniform.		
Dismounted .....	Articles.	Occasions.
	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add white gloves, russet-leather belt and cartridge box.	When prescribed by the commanding officer.
Mounted .....	Articles.	Occasions.
	Dress coat, dress cap, service breeches, russet-leather shoes, leggings, spurs, drab-leather gloves. Under arms, add saber belt and cartridge box.	When prescribed by the commanding officer.

White uniform.		
Dismounted .....	Articles.	Occasions.
	White coat, white trousers, white cap, white canvas or black-leather shoes.	When authorized by the commanding officer for off-duty wear; will not be prescribed for any occasion.

Service uniform.		
All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted .....	(a) Service coat, service breeches, leggings, service cap, russet-leather shoes. (b) Under arms, add drab-leather gloves, russet-leather belt and cartridge box. (c) Service coat, service breeches, leggings, russet-leather shoes, service hat, field belt, drab-leather gloves.	(a) For habitual wear in garrison. (b) For duty under arms in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed or authorized herein. (c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.
Mounted .....	(a) Service coat, service breeches, leggings, service cap, russet-leather shoes, drab-leather gloves, spurs. (b) Under arms, add russet-leather belt and cartridge box. (c) Service coat, service breeches, service hat, leggings, russet-leather shoes, spurs, field belt, and drab-leather gloves.	(a) For habitual wear in garrison when mounted. (b) For mounted duty under arms in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed or authorized herein. (c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), mounted target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.

Fatigue uniform.		
Dismounted .....	Articles.	Occasions.
	Fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, service hat, russet-leather shoes.	On fatigue.

Note.—With dismounted service uniform (b) non-commissioned staff officers equipped therewith will wear belt and saber or sword in lieu of belt and cartridge box.

With dismounted service uniform (c) non-commissioned staff officers equipped therewith will wear revolver and belt in lieu of saber or sword.

## NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1871 PRIZE.

Navy Department, Washington, Jan. 13, 1905.

Sir: The members of the class of 1871, United States Naval Academy, at its reunion held in the city of Washington, D.C., on Oct. 20, 1904, desiring to emphasize and record their loyalty to the Government, their affection for their alma mater, and their regard for the naval service in a permanent way, subscribed among themselves and the relatives of deceased members the sum of \$2,000 as the nucleus of a class fund, to be known as "Class Fund of 1871, United States Naval Academy," the said sum to be invested and the interest on the fund or so much of it as is deemed necessary or advisable to be used for the purchase and bestowal of an annual prize upon that midshipman of each class of the United States Naval Academy who has completed the prescribed

academic course and who shall be considered by the Superintendent, the commandant of midshipmen, and the head of department of gunnery, as the most proficient in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery; the said prize to be known as the "Class of 1871 Prize," and to consist of a suitable Navy dress sword and knot, with additional equipment at the discretion of the trustees of the fund. The prize is to be accompanied by an appropriately engraved letter containing the names of the donors and setting forth the purpose of the gift, and expressing the hope of the class of 1871 that the encouragement thus offered by old class members, both in and out of the Service, to younger ones will serve to increase the interest already existing among the midshipmen in an important professional science and art.

In a deed of trust it is further provided "that the details of the purchase and presentation of the prize shall

be left to the trustees, though the desire is expressed that the gift of the class may be made by the Superintendent in the name of the class of 1871 upon the day of graduation and coincident with the distribution of diplomas, and after an announcement of the winner of the prize has been duly made by general order read on dress parade." The first presentation will occur on Jan. 30, 1905.

You will please announce to the midshipmen at the Naval Academy that this fund has been created and inform the said midshipmen of its purpose. You will please embody in the announcement the provisions of Article 13 of the Deed of Trust.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) PAUL MORTON, Secretary.

The Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.



The cost of the first-class battleship Connecticut, constructed at the navy yard, New York, and her sister ship, the Louisiana, constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., was shown in a comparative statement submitted to the House of Representatives on Jan. 19 by Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy. The statement shows that down to Sept. 30 the Connecticut had cost \$2,334,937.08 and the Louisiana \$3,548,250.66. The report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, submitted the same day, showed but little difference in the percentage of work completed. No explanation is made in the report as to why there is such disparity in the cost. The material on hand for the Connecticut was valued at \$125,143, and at \$230,369 for the Louisiana. Incidentally the question whether a man working eight hours a day is more efficient than one working ten is involved. The men in the Government yard are working eight hours, while those employed at Newport News are on ten hour shifts. Another incidental question is as to the difference in the cost of superintendence and office work done by the Government and that performed under Government auspices. On that point the report makes it appear that the cost for the Government has been much less than half what it has been for the private yard owners. The figures are: General superintendence on the Connecticut, \$53,551; on the Louisiana, \$122,688.

The New York Herald gives the editors of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute what seems to us to be well merited rebuke for their treatment of a contributor, saying: "A little while ago an intelligent and breezy lieutenant blurted out what he believed, and what a great many others believed, to be the exact truth about certain defects in naval administration. His presentation of the assumed facts was so alluring that it emphasized, to the lay mind at least, the fairness of the charges. The editors of the Proceedings, however, thought otherwise, and an official of the Institute has with resounding phrases condemned the screed in terms that show that the liberality and responsibility indicated on the title page really mean nothing. The Naval Institute might be better employed. A careful reading of the obnoxious article reveals nothing offensive nor anything that may not be held as a matter of honest opinion even by bullied naval officers. Nor has the Naval Institute the right to make itself the arbiter of opinions for which it disclaims all responsibility. It can, of course, close its pages to anything, but cut and dried and deadly and sordid discussions, but in that event it will neither carry forward the intentions of its founders nor commend itself to the seagoing men of the Service." Discussion is of benefit to the Service and it is a mistake to repress it.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Smith, U.S.A., commanding officer, Sandy Hook proving ground, continued the 250-round test of the new 6-inch Brown wire gun on Jan. 18. Five rounds were successfully fired, one with a charge of 48 pounds of smokeless powder and a 106-pound projectile, which gave a velocity of 2,393 foot-seconds. Each one of the other four rounds was fired with smokeless powder and a 100-pound projectile with the results as follows: One with sixty-five pounds of powder gave a velocity of 3,104 foot-seconds and 37,075 pounds pressure per square inch; one with sixty-six pounds of powder gave a velocity of 3,170 foot-seconds and 38,093 pounds pressure per square inch; one with sixty-seven pounds of powder gave a velocity of 3,227 foot-seconds and 38,460 pounds pressure per square inch; and one with sixty-eight pounds of powder gave a velocity of 3,280 foot-seconds and 42,280 pounds pressure per square inch. That is the world's record for a gun fifty caliber long. The old Brown segmental gun, 44 caliber long, gave a muzzle velocity of 3,235 feet, which makes the record for the 50-caliber more surprising. The 250-round test was continued by Lieutenant Colonel Smith on Friday, the 20th instant, and the Brown gun people expected the gun to give a velocity of at least 3,500 foot-seconds. Further firing Friday was prevented by fog.

In compliance with a request from the Military Secretary the Judge Advocate General of the Army has submitted an opinion upon a question which has arisen in connection with a claim presented by James L. Malley, late captain, Company M, 44th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, for pay as a major while in command of the Third Battalion of that regiment in the Philippine Islands between March 7 and June 30, 1903, in pursuance of an assignment, as such, by the regimental commander, which assignment was confirmed in appropriate orders by the commanding general of the Military Division of the Philippines. The question involved is: Was the issuance of the order placing Captain Malley in command of the battalion necessary, or was it his duty as the senior ranking captain present to assume the command of the battalion without the issuance of any order; or, in other words, did he exercise command of the Third Battalion during the period in question by reason of seniority or under orders issued and conferred by competent authority as contemplated by the Act of April 26, 1904? The Judge Advocate General, after a careful consideration of the case as affected by law and precedent, rules that Captain Malley exercised command during the period in question by reason of seniority, that it was his duty to assume command without the issuance of any order and that consequently his claim for the pay of a major should be disallowed.

In a lecture on the Japanese army of to-day, delivered at Devonport, Col. A. G. Churchill, of the British army, stated that it was the combination of the ancient feudal virtues in their highest form with western organization in its most advanced stage that made the Japanese army of to-day so formidable a weapon. It was unfortunate for Russia that she had chosen for her contest the psychological moment at which the old and the new had reached that point in their combination calculated to produce probably the nearest approach to perfection as a fighting machine Japan would ever attain. Sir William Butler, in remarking on the lecture, said: "War between East and West had existed since the earliest recorded history. Peoples had fought each other for 3,000 years. Then, it seemed to him, Nature intervened, and by a great impassable belt of desert, caused by the drying up of the regions of Central Asia, she separated the combatants during the last 600 years. Now for thousands of miles there was little better than desert. That change had only occurred within recent times, speaking historically. There were now seen the results which en-

gineers and enterprise had brought about. They had passed that belt and reproduced the old strife again. What would happen? There they approached the region of prophecy, and he declined to enter it."

After comprehensive experiments in the naval service, principally on vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, the U.S. Navy Department has adopted the "two-arm semaphore alphabet," known as the British naval signal system, and it will supersede the more complicated signal systems heretofore employed in the Navy. As the British system is now employed in all the other principal navies, its adoption by the United States Navy makes it universal. The flagship Kearsarge, at the request of Rear Admiral Barker, has been fitted with Commander Fiske's electric semaphore. The semaphore arms are installed on the fore-topmast, and the keyboard is placed conveniently on the after bridge. While at Hampton Roads, Flag Lieutenant Eberle was able to send signals to the various ships assembled at the rate of thirty letters per minute; and no difficulty was found by the other ships in reading the signals, no matter in what direction they lay from the Kearsarge. Any letter can be displayed aloft instantly, like the Ardois night signals, by simply pressing the corresponding key on the keyboard. Commander Fiske believes that the quickness with which signals can thus be made indicates the desirability of using his electric semaphore for tactical signals. If this be done, the keyboard should, of course, be put behind armor, and an alphabetical code should be employed. An incidental advantage of this plan would be that the same kind of signalling would be used by night as by day; the only difference being that lights would be used by night and semaphore arms by day.

Secretary Morton has addressed a letter to Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, commending the bill, H. 16803 "for the advancement of officers of the Navy below the rank of rear admiral," but suggesting that the title does not precisely state its purpose and that it might be changed to read "A bill for the advancement of certain officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War and were retired prior to March 3, 1890." Mr. Morton points out that Navy and marine officers retired before the adoption of the Personnel Act are outranked on the retired list by their former juniors—those with Civil War service who were retired with the rank and three-fourths of the sea pay of the next higher grade as provided by the Personnel Act. Mr. Morton merely proposes that the benefits of the higher grade and pay shall be extended to Navy officers "who have heretofore been or may hereafter be retired" with Civil War service, the same as is now done with Army officers. The purpose of the above-mentioned bill would also be accomplished by an amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill proposed by Senator Penrose which we published last week under the head of Senate Proceedings.

The case of Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood, of the flagship Kearsarge, is a peculiar one and one of which the Navy Department has as yet been unable to offer any explanation. A week or more before the Kearsarge sailed for the South, Arrowood disappeared from the ship; nothing has been heard from him since. It was found after his departure that he had shipped his baggage from the ship before his departure. So unwarranted was his action that his return has been expected, especially in view of the fact that he knows the serious consequences he must suffer if charged with desertion. Nor is it believed that he can expect to elude the vigilance of the officials of the Department if search for him is instituted. His family have been notified of his conduct, and nothing more will be done for the present. If he does not return the Department will have him arrested, as there is reason to believe no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining his whereabouts, and he will then be tried by court-martial. The sentence in such cases is most severe. It is understood that young Arrowood made several applications to resign from the Navy, but he could offer no adequate reason.

In reply to an inquiry from Paym. C. J. Cleborne, of the Navy, the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, divisional commander, Battleship Squadron, who has become by successive promotions a rear admiral of the nine lower numbers, is entitled, when on sea duty, to pay at the rate of \$6,000 per annum as provided by Section 1556, Revised Statutes, for a rear admiral. He has also decided that Lieut. G. H. Mather, of the Marine Corps, is entitled to traveling expenses incurred while traveling from Cavite to San Francisco and while at San Francisco en route to Guam. It appears that the claimant's original orders, detaching him from Cavite and ordering him to Guam, were suspended while he was in San Francisco, and he was subsequently ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island. The claim is allowed by the decision of the Comptroller on the ground that the expenses incurred were incident to travel abroad for which he is entitled to reimbursement.

Upon the retirement on Jan. 11 of Rear Admiral George W. Pigman, Capt. Charles M. Thomas was promoted to the grade of rear admiral. Upon the retirement on the same day of Capt. Arthur B. Speyers these promotions occurred: Comdr. W. W. Kimball and Comdr. W. T. Day to be captains; Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush and Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears to be commanders; Lieut. George F. Cooper and Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon to be lieutenant commanders, and lieutenants, junior grade; Alfred W. Johnson and W. M. Hunt to be lieutenants. Upon the retirement of Capt. Thomas H. Stevens, which occurs shortly, these promotions will follow: Comdr. J. C. Wilson to be captain; Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver to be commander; Lieut. Josiah S. McKean to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (junior grade) R. W. Vincent to be lieutenant. This will leave but seven lieutenants, junior grade, until the promotions that are due for July 1.

The pay of a second lieutenant of the Japanese army doing duty with his regiment is \$180 a year; lieutenant, something less than \$250; captain, about \$400; battalion major, something over \$500; lieutenant colonel \$800; lieutenant general commanding a divisional district, \$2,000; a full general, \$3,000, when employed, and \$2,500 when unemployed. A private gets \$1.20 a month,

and a color sergeant \$4.20. They certainly earn their pay, for Colonel Churchill, in a lecture in England, said that during the whole time he spent in Japan every man who enlisted had constantly before his eyes the definite object of fighting Russia, and took a personal interest in his own training. Part of the result was to give as little trouble as possible to his officers; and drunkenness was very leniently treated—if a man was there when wanted the offense was overlooked. Colonel Churchill had been the guest of nearly every regiment in the Japanese army, and had always had wines of all sorts and colors as well as "sake" at intervals.

During the winter cruise of the Kearsarge, as flagship of the battleship squadron of evolution and maneuver, serious attempts will be made to carry to a successful issue the suggestion that observatory time signals can be relied upon for navigation purposes on board ships in free route and distant from the coast. Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, U.S.N., has been detailed for service on the Kearsarge in charge of the wireless telegraphic tests of the fleet. He will sail from New York Jan. 28. In addition to the larger vessels of the fleet, the maneuver fleet in the Caribbean Sea will be strengthened by the addition of several torpedo-boat destroyers. The McDonough, Stewart, Whipple and Worden, the craft selected for the maneuvers, have already sailed to join the fleet under Rear Admiral Barker. The general rendezvous of this fine fleet will be the island of Culebra.

In the new edition of "All the World's Fighting Ships," published by Mr. F. T. Jane of London, the largest class of battleships are given under the classification "A1." The United States and Great Britain are leading in the "A1" battleships. Mr. Jane points out that there are at present in course of construction for Great Britain ten, France eleven, Russia six, United States eleven and Japan two, and at the very lowest estimate these battleships will have swallowed up £60,000,000 (\$300,000,000) by the time they are completed. It is also shown in Mr. Jane's work that among the first-class powers Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary are not represented in the "A1" class.

The American invention for lessening friction in guns by the use of ball bearings, recently described in the London Times, is capped by that of a Scotchman, T. Stuart Forbes, of Glasgow, who proposes to fit the bearings to the projectile. The American plan is to substitute ball-bearings for rifle grooves, while the Scotchman hopes to do away with rifling altogether. Mr. Forbes, we are told, intends to form a small company to experiment with his invention—the smaller the better for investors. We are not told how it is proposed, with ball-bearings, to secure the rotary motion required to direct the flight of a projectile.

There is no truth in the sensational report printed in a Western paper this week that orders had been issued to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station to dispatch gunboats to the various Philippine harbors to maintain strict neutrality against the Russian Baltic Squadron and against Japanese ships. As the result of careful investigation we can announce that no such orders have been sent. At the outset of the war the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet was instructed to see that neutrality within his jurisdiction was maintained without favor. It has not been necessary to supplement these instructions since the Baltic Fleet started.

Civil Engineers of the Navy are reported to be opposing the project for the further equalization of Navy pay with that of the Army, insisting that it should be accompanied by an increase in their rank, which will enable them to receive the amount of pay, as well as the rank, which they believe to be their due. The proposition for a reserve list also meets with opposition from Navy officers who think that it is unjust to create a costly list of officers who will be eligible for shore duty alone and will have the same pay and privileges as officers who are required to go to sea.

Court-martial proceedings are considered likely against certain officers of the supply ship Culgoa as a result of the recent investigation by a court of inquiry of the collision between the Culgoa and the merchant schooner Wilson and Hunting off Barnegat, N.J., last November. The collision resulted in the loss of the merchantman and the drowning of the captain and his wife and two members of her crew. Action by the Navy Department is suspended pending the return of the Culgoa to the United States. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle is in command of the vessel.

Manila despatches of Jan. 19 state that Capt. Henry F. Allen, brigadier general and Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, who is operating in Samar, has captured Gueverra, the leader of the Pulajane outlaws, who have recently made several attacks upon scouts in that island. It is said that Gueverra is an irreconcilable, and that he threatened to become an outlaw unless he was appointed to a lucrative position. Captain Allen has also arrested twenty of the Pulajane recruiting officers.

The 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will be relieved from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., on Feb. 15, 1905, on which date the battalion will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary station pending opportunity for its return to the Philippine Islands.

The U.S. naval tug Mohawk, which sank at its wharf at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Thursday morning, Dec. 15, and which was afterward raised by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, was taken out of drydock Jan. 18, after having received needed repairs.

Admiral Converse reports that \$1,465,360.04 has been expended thus far upon the naval training station, Coaster's Island harbor, and \$406,244.29 at Yerba Buena Island.



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Maurice De S. Whitman, widow of Charles Sidney Whitman, and daughter of the late Capt. Edward Bostick, of the 24th South Carolina Regiment, was married to Gen. Marion C. Butler, of South Carolina, Jan. 14, in the chancery of Grace church, New York city. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her mother, Mrs. Bostick. She was attired in a costume of gray chiffon velvet, trimmed with Irish lace. Her hat was of gray velvet and lace, with white feather trimmings. General Butler, who represented South Carolina in the United States Senate for several years, was attended by his son, Capt. Matthew C. Butler, jr., 7th U.S. Cav.; Perry Belmont and Michael J. O'Brien. Among those invited to the ceremony were: Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., retired; Capt. John A. Rodgers, U.S.N.; Gen. J. F. Wade, Capt. William H. Emory, Gen. and Mrs. Butler left for the South. They will make their home in North Augusta, S.C. A reception followed the wedding ceremony.

The engagement is announced of Miss Virginia Ambler Hollyday to Lieut. Samuel Creed Cardwell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Riley, Cal. Miss Hollyday is the daughter of Dr. J. G. Hollyday, of Baltimore. The wedding will take place at Dr. Hollyday's country home in Baltimore County early in June.

Advices from Florence, Italy, announce the engagement of Mrs. Marion Lowery Michler, widow of Capt. Francis Michler, U.S.A., to Mr. Frederick S. Minott. Mrs. Michler is a daughter of the late Comdr. R. B. Lowery, U.S.N., and formerly lived in Washington, D.C. She has been in Europe for some months. Mr. Minott is a son of the late Joseph A. Minott, of Orange, N.J., and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1889.

Capt. Powell Clayton, 11th U.S. Cav., the son of the American Ambassador to Mexico, and Miss Nannie Taylor Langhorn will be married in Washington, D.C., Jan. 25.

Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Zeline Tobin Fraser were married on Jan. 3 at San Antonio, Tex., by the Rev. W. A. Burroughs, an uncle of the bride, who was assisted by Dean Richardson and the Rev. Mr. Henkle. The best man was Lieut. William H. Bell, jr., 1st U.S. Cav., and the ushers were Major O. J. Brown, Capt. P. A. Murphy, Lieuts. J. C. Pegram, D. D. Gregory, H. N. Munro, C. Lininger, C. Enos, and H. Z. Krumm, all of the 1st U.S. Cav. The bridesmaids were Misses Ellen Bell, Minnie Thornton, Mae Cresson, Bertha Rowalle, Lillian Benton, Marian Gibbs, Laura Blocker and Constance Clark. Miss Jessie Bell, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bride was gowned in real lace over white messaline and a wreath of orange blossoms was draped from her left shoulder, falling to her waist. The long veil was also caught with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of hyacinths and ferns. The maid of honor was in blue net over blue silk and carried white carnations. The bridesmaids wore white net over blue silk and carried bouquets of white roses. A wedding supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, which was becomingly decorated for the occasion. Among the wedding presents was a beautiful silver water pitcher presented by the enlisted men of Troop A, 1st U.S. Cav., to which troop Lieutenant Graham belongs.

Capt. and Mrs. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th U.S. Cav., announce the marriage of their sister, Maria Josefa Muller, of Havana, Cuba, to Lieutenant Allan Francis McLenn, 7th Cav., on Jan. 11, 1905, in Chattanooga, Tenn. The wedding was as quiet as possible and only the members of the family were present, on account of serious illness of the father of the groom.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco of Miss Elsie Dorr of that city and Lieut. Claude Ernest Brigham, U.S.A. Miss Dorr is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Dorr of San Francisco, and made her debut in that city only last winter. The marriage will not take place until the latter part of the year.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Courtland Nixon, U.S. Inf., Q.M., to Miss Julia Campbell, daughter of Major and Mrs. L. E. Campbell, of Denver. Capt. Nixon was in the 2d U.S. Infantry until two weeks ago, when he was detailed in the Quartermaster's Department and sent as constructing quartermaster to Chickamauga Park, Ga. He is a Princeton man, son of the late Capt. John Nixon, 24th Infantry, and author of an adjutant's manual, a most complete and up-to-date work of its kind, which will soon appear from the press of an Eastern publisher. The Denver Republican, in speaking of the engagement, says: "Miss Campbell belongs to one of the best known Colorado families and, since her debut here, has been very prominent in the social world. Miss Campbell has enjoyed no little popularity. Captain Nixon is also well known in town, where he has been extensively entertained. The wedding will take place this winter."

Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Fitzhugh, to Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 7th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place on Feb. 15 in St. Paul's church at Norfolk, Va., where General Lee and his family are now residing.

Mrs. Eliza Banks Tuttle announces the marriage of her daughter, Ella Tuttle Beers, to Lieut. Comdr. William Bailey Whittelsey, U.S.N., on Thursday, Jan. 19, at Bridgeport, Conn.

## RECENT DEATHS.

A correspondent writing relative to the death of Mrs. George P. Heard at Columbus, Ga., on the night of Dec. 26 last, which we briefly noted last week, says: "Mrs. Heard, before her marriage, was Miss Allie Anne Tillman, from one of the old South's wealthiest and most aristocratic families. She was well known throughout the Southern States, reputed to be one of the most intellectual women of her time. She was the mother of Dr. George P. Heard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., now serving in the Philippines, and of Mrs. Ethel Heard DeLoffre, wife of Dr. S. M. DeLoffre, Med. Dept., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont."

Funeral services over the remains of Medical Director Henry M. Wells, U.S.N., retired, were held at the home of his cousin, Grant Squires, 492 West End avenue, New York city, Jan. 15. Many members of the Loyal Legion, of which Dr. Wells was a member, were present. The honorary pall bearers were: Capt. J. D. Adams and C. G. Bowman, Medical Director E. S. Bogart, Medical Inspector D. N. Bertelette, Surg. N. H. Drake, and Paymaster W. B. Rogers, all of the Navy. With these came an escort of twelve bluejackets. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, of Brooklyn, eulogized Dr. Wells, referring to his services at Vicksburg, Fort St. Philip and in other engagements

in the Civil War. Mrs. Taylor Moore sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and the doctor's old comrades went through the ceremony of placing the rose and the laurel on his coffin, to symbolize his purity and courage. The casket was covered with a flag and upon it was laid his sword. The burial was at Northampton, Mass.

Mr. C. B. McLean, father of Lieut. A. F. McLean, 7th U.S. Cav., died at Cobalt, Conn., Jan. 12, in his 65th year.

Miss Lavinia H. Chase, who died at Palmyra, N.Y., Jan. 2, was a sister of Mrs. McGown, wife of Brevet Lieut. Col. George McGown, Major, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Frances E. Storer, sister of Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, D.D., Chaplain, U.S.A., retired, died at Watertown, N.Y., Jan. 3.

Francis Elizabeth Clarke Edson, wife of John H. Edson, a retired New York merchant, who died suddenly from heart disease Jan. 15 at her home in Elizabeth, N.J., was a daughter of the late Gen. Newman S. Clarke, U.S.A., and a sister-in-law of the late Gen. J. V. Balford, U.S.A., a Mexican War veteran.

Robert Weir, one of the best known citizens of Montclair, N.J., died there Jan. 16 from the grip. He was consulting engineer for the Union Subway Company, and well known in engineering circles. Mr. Weir was born at West Point, N.Y., in 1835, and was the son of Professor Robert Walter Weir, of the United States Military Academy, who died in 1889.

Mrs. Laura B. Weeks, wife of Gen. George H. Weeks, U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 16.

Mrs. Mary Josephine House Leavell, wife of Major B. W. Leavell, U.S.A., retired, died at Silver City, N. Mex., Jan. 14, 1905.

Col. Charles Bennett, a veteran of the Mexican War, died at Mount Holly, N.J., Jan. 18, aged eighty-four years. In 1849 he was appointed a lieutenant in the 10th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, by President Polk. He was honorably mustered out Aug. 24, 1848.

Mrs. Caroline A. McLean Sehon, widow of the late Rev. Edmund W. Sehon and grandmother of Capt. J. L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st U.S. Cav., died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4.

## IN MEMORY OF MAJOR COLLUM.

At a regular muster of Rear Admiral Henry F. Pickens, Naval Garrison No. 4, Army and Navy Union, U.S., held Jan. 11, 1905, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That this garrison mourns with and tenders our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family and relatives of our beloved comrade, Major Richard S. Collum, U.S.M.C., and be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this garrison, a copy furnished the family and press, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days."

GEORGE R. DOWNS,  
DANIEL J. MACNEILL,  
R. D. D. BRIAN,  
Committee.

## TO MEMBERS OF THE MUTUAL AID.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I desire to call the attention of members of the Army Mutual Aid Association to the amendments to the constitution of the association, recently sent out by the secretary. The proposed amendments will place the association on a just, honest, and safe basis: it possesses neither of those qualities now. My main object is to call attention to the "Caution" on the eleventh, or closing page of the pamphlet sent out by the secretary. If any have voted on the strength of a pamphlet mailed some time ago by any persons who are not officers of the association, their votes will not count: they must vote on the card sent out by the secretary and appoint a proxy. It is to be hoped that the amendments will be adopted by a practically unanimous vote.

A. S. DAGGETT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired.

## PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Albert C. McLemore, U.S.M.C., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 10.

A son was born to the wife of Dr. Irvin E. Bennett, late captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1905.

William and Wade Hampton, sons of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf., have been sick with scarlet fever for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, who has been ill with acute bronchitis, has gone to Camden, S.C., for the winter. Mr. W. L. Henry is in New York at the Sevilla, 117 West Fifty-eighth street.

Among those who arrived from the Asiatic station on the steamship Doric at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, were Lieut. Comdr. James C. Gillmore, U.S.N., and Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, U.S.N.

Capt. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., left Mare Island with his family Jan. 9. Captain Tilley commands the U.S. battleship Iowa. Mrs. Tilley and Miss Edeline Tilley are at the Ebbitt House, Washington. Ben. Tilley, jr., is at St. Luke's school, Wayne, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent have returned to their station, Fort Logan H. Roots, at Little Rock, Ark., after a three months' leave of absence spent traveling through the East. Last week, while in Washington, they were entertained at the White House.

Mrs. Theleen, wife of Lieut. D. E. Theleen, who is attached to the U.S. flagship Minneapolis, has left Brooklyn to spend the remainder of the winter at her home in Auburn, Ala., and with her sister in Lake City, Fla. Later on she may join her husband in Pensacola.

At a dinner given in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, by Mr. and Mrs. Gaff, the guests included the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Spanish Minister, Senator Hale, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, and the latter's sister, Mrs. Archibald Murray, of New York, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rae.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 28th U.S. Infantry, publishes a story, "The Fall of the Sultan," in the Overland Monthly which, besides being a spirited tale of American soldier life among the Moros of Mindanao, in the Philippine Archipelago, also presents an exceedingly interesting study of Moro character, customs and traditions. Chaplain Bateman saw much exciting service among the Moros, and has written a great deal about those mysterious people. The present story is one of his best productions.

A daughter was born on Jan. 7 to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N.

Lieut. James B. Nalle, 19th U.S. Inf., has left Washington, D.C., to join the regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Lieut. Col. T. W. Symons, U.S.A., and wife were among the guests at a dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14.

Among the guests at a dinner given by the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon at Washington, Jan. 14, were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, and General Crozier, U.S.A.

Mrs. Peirce Crosby, who is entertaining this winter, for the first time since the death of Admiral Crosby, was "at home" to a large number of callers on the afternoon of Jan. 14 in Washington, D.C.

Naval Constructor Homer L. Ferguson, U.S.N., who has resigned to accept an important post in the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock Company, was born in North Carolina, and entered the Naval Academy in May, 1888.

At a ball given by the Seamen Gunners Class on Friday evening at the Washington Navy Yard, the grand march was led by Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton. Mrs. Pendleton wore an evening gown of black lace with light blue trimmings.

The wife of Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Yankee and ordered to report for duty in connection with the General Board, is a daughter of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., and is a great favorite in society at the capital.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, the well-known American naval architect and shipbuilder, arrived at Naples, Italy, Jan. 16, from New York. Mr. Nixon is proceeding overland to Paris, where, it is reported, he will hold a conference with a Russian agent regarding torpedoboats.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Grant, was the guest of honor of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 14, which celebrated the 121st anniversary of the ratification of peace between the United States and Great Britain. A dinner was given in their honor and a reception followed.

Naval Constructor Ferguson, Assistant Engineer Rhoades and Assistant Civil Engineer Shultz, U.S.N., a few days since escorted through the navy yard, New York, the delegation of one hundred from the Society of Municipal Engineers of New York City. The visitors inspected the battleship Connecticut, and watched the coaling of the cruiser Minneapolis. They also inspected the Indiana, now being remodeled.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Jan. 18 were the following: Lieut. M. A. DeLaney, U.S.A.; Capt. D. W. Kilburn, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Kilburn; Capt. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N.; Mrs. Tilley and Miss Tilley; Capt. C. W. Exton, U.S.A.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. A. C. Rogers, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. W. S. Bowen, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. Streiber, U.S.A.; Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Duncan.

Recent guests at the new Grand Hotel, New York city, included the following officers of the Army: Capt. C. L. Bent, U.S.A.; C. F. Crain, U.S.A.; S. E. Smiley, U.S.A.; C. A. Martin, U.S.A.; S. A. Kephart, U.S.A.; Major S. A. Wolf, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. E. Hay, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. W. Smith, U.S.A.; W. B. Grubbs, Marine Hospital Service; Capt. W. W. Hamilton, E. J. Wallace, Nelson A. Goodspeed, U.S.A.; Major W. P. Richardson, U.S.A.; Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Capt. G. H. Shelton, U.S.A.

One of the prettiest dances of the winter thus far given in Washington, D.C., was the cotillon given Jan. 17, complimentary to Miss Priscilla Harding, of Boston, now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trueman Gaff, at their residence in Rhode Island avenue. Among the guests were Miss Morton, Commander Gibbons, Lieut. M. L. Bristol, U.S.N.; Captain Butt, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Butler, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Evans, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Lay, U.S.N.; Miss Anita Poor, Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N.; Captain Pershing, Captain Crabbs, the Misses Southerland, Lieutenant Fortescue, Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d.

During a recent severe wind and rain storm at Portsmouth, N.H., Shipkeeper Ashton, on board the U.S. collier Lebanon, wrote a letter to his wife in Pittsfield, N.H., and going ashore to mail the missive, it was whisked from his grasp by the severe wind and so suddenly that he could not tell whether it had disappeared. Returning to the ship he wrote another letter to his better half recounting to her the loss of his first and duly mailed the same. In due time a reply was received in which the receipt of both letters was acknowledged. Some kindly person had evidently found the letter and promptly mailed it.

Col. William L. Alexander, Assistant Commissary General, who has been placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general, entered the military service Sept. 23, 1862, as first lieutenant, Co. I, 30th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years. He was promoted to be captain, same company, and is recognized by the War Department as having been in the military service of the United States as captain of that organization from Oct. 1, 1863. He was wounded severely in the arm at the battle of Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863. On Aug. 2, 1863, Lieutenant Alexander was detailed for duty at headquarters, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis. On Jan. 24, 1864, he was detailed as acting commissary of musters, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. Upon the request of Brevet Major General C. R. Woods in a letter dated at headquarters, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, Crystal Springs, D.C., May 26, 1865, in which he stated that "Captain Alexander has for several months performed the duties of assistant commissary of musters of this division, and that, too, with marked ability, and his services cannot be spared," the War Department, on June 2, 1865, authorized the retention in service of Captain Alexander after the muster out of his company. July 27, 1865, Captain Alexander was directed to complete the business connected with the muster out of the troops of the 15th Army Corps. He was mustered out and honorably discharged the service to date July 27, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service of his command, and he was complimented by Major General Woods for his able services. The general also recommended the appointment of Captain Alexander to a captaincy in the United States Army. He was appointed captain and commissary in the Regular Army Oct. 4, 1869, was promoted major June 10, 1896; lieutenant colonel, Dec. 13, 1900; and colonel, July 27, 1903. During the war with Spain he served as lieutenant colonel, and colonel, U.S.V., in the Subsistence Department.



Lieut. Comdr. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Major Charles G. Ayres, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., on a short visit.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. R. H. McMaster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Capt. J. Kinzie, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed inspector of the National Guard of Washington.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder, mother of Cadet Burns Magruder, has gone South for the winter. Miss Pauline Magruder went with her mother and will visit friends in Memphis, Tenn., in February.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, observed Cabinet day on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 18, when she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Mills, wife of General Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Sinclair, Gen. and Mrs. Haines, and others.

Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Major General Gillespie, U.S.A., was at home to her friends on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, when the feature of the afternoon was the beautiful singing of Mrs. Stephens Vail, who is the widow of Mr. Stephens Vail, a grandson of the late Admiral Stephens, U.S.N. Mrs. Vail is visiting Mrs. N. S. Lincoln at her home in N street, N.W., Washington.

Comdr. Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., recently ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in the Steam Engineering Department, is stopping at the Hotel Monroe, Norfolk. Commander Willits, who was formerly stationed at Philadelphia, will shortly remove his family to Norfolk, and will occupy the quarters vacated by Capt. Robert W. Milligan, U.S.N., in the navy yard, whom Commander Willits succeeds.

The Women's Army and Navy League has issued invitations for an afternoon at the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, 317 C street, Washington, D.C., Saturday, Jan. 21, from 3 to 6 o'clock. The reception committee will consist of the president of the league, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. G. F. Elliott, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Mrs. Alexander and Miss Freeman.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., has left Manila and is en route to Washington, D.C., where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poore, and to be present at the wedding of her sister, Miss Anita Poore, whose engagement has just been announced to Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N. Mrs. Maus was formerly Miss Lindsay Poore, and her friends in Washington will welcome her back after her sojourn in the Philippines, where her husband is stationed.

The Secretary of War has directed that 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Meade, of the 11th Cavalry, be advanced to the head of the list of second lieutenants of Cavalry. Lieutenant Meade, it appears, has never been given credit for his year and a half of commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1901, and only recently brought his case to the attention of the War Department. His commissioned service in the Volunteer Army operates to advance him about thirty numbers on the list of second lieutenants of Cavalry.

Rear Admiral George W. Pigman, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Jan. 11, after forty years' service, was born in Indiana and entered the Service Sept. 28, 1861. Among other duties, he has served on the Brooklyn in the Brazil Squadron, 1866-67; on the Kansas, South Atlantic Squadron, 1868; ironclad Saugus, North Atlantic Fleet, 1870; Naval Academy; Hartford on Asiatic Station; Naval Observatory; Wachusett, South Atlantic Station; Hydrographic Office; torpedo station; Tennessee, North Atlantic Station; Alliance, South Atlantic Station; League Island Navy Yard; commanding monitors at Richmond; commanding the Bennington July, 1895, to April, 1897; inspector of ordnance at Newport News; commanding the monitor Monterey, and the receiving ship Wabash. He has gone to his home in Delphi, Indiana.

From Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 19, a correspondent writes: "Although everything possible has been done to push the construction of the new barracks at Fort Ontario, the buildings will not be ready for occupancy by July 1, at which time it is expected a battalion of the 23d Infantry, now in the Philippine Islands, will arrive here. While the twenty-two new buildings which the plans call for, have been erected and are being finished inside during the winter months, the delay is caused by its being necessary to wait until the frost leaves the ground in the spring before the water and gas pipes can be put in. The work of grading the reservation is being done this winter and that part will be finished by the opening of spring. Army officers who have been here for the purpose of inspecting the work which is being done under the direction of Q.M. Capt. William M. Coulling, do not hesitate to say that when finished the post will be the handsomest of its size in the United States. The post, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1. The work will cost about \$500,000. Mrs. Coulling, wife of Captain Coulling, has been awarded first prize for the story, 'Latin Quarter,' which appeared in the June number of Physical Culture. The prize was \$100 in cash."

The San Francisco papers report that: "Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge was hostess on Jan. 7 at a large tea given in honor of Miss Elsa Draper, one of the season's attractive buds. Her handsome apartment on Van Ness avenue and Lombard street was aglow with shaded lights and cut-flowers were used in the greatest profusion to add to the charm of this lovely home, which is almost bewildering with its beautiful furnishings, rich oriental rugs and embroideries and bits of quaint and curious bric-a-brac brought from the Orient by Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge. The color scheme carried out in the dining room was the brilliant red of the Christmas season, while the drawing room was lovely in the soft shades of bridesmaids' roses, violets and hyacinths. Mrs. Coolidge was assisted in receiving her many guests by Miss Draper, Miss Kitty Johnson, from Vancouver Barracks, who is a house guest; Mrs. T. Waler-Morgan Draper, Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Mrs. George S. Young, Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Constance DeYoung, Miss Dorothy Draper, Miss Elizabeth Rawles, Miss Dorothy Andrews, and Miss Geneva Febiger. In addition to the ladies, Mrs. Coolidge invited a few of the officers to assist her also. In their full dress uniforms they made a brilliant touch of color and certainly added much to the jollity and good time of this pleasant affair. They were Dr. Brechemin, Captain Faison, Lieutenant Pratt, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Rockwell, Lieutenant Wetherill, Lieutenant Andrews and Lieutenant O'Hara. About a hundred and fifty guests called during the hours of the tea from four to six, and the scene was indeed a brilliant one with the dainty gowns of the fair guests and the brilliant uniforms of the many officers present. General Coolidge proved as cordial a host as his charming wife, and seemed everywhere at once welcoming his many guests."

Comdr. A. P. Nazro, U.S.N., has assumed duty as captain of the navy yard at League Island, Pa.

Among those in the theater party of which Miss Anna Depew Paulding was hostess, on Jan. 18, were Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Miss Alice Roosevelt and Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, U.S.N.

Comdr. H. H. Morrell, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the U.S.S. Marietta, and will command the Michigan, relieving Comdr. C. Laird, who goes to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland, U.S.N., on Jan. 18 entertained a party of her daughters' friends at dinner, complimentary to Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Capt. Arthur W. Yates, U.S.A., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield, Mass., and from there will go to Newport, R.I., to spend a few days with Mrs. Walter T. Camp, wife of Paymaster Camp, U.S.N.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee entertained at dinner Jan. 18 in Washington, D.C., complimentary to the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand. Among those invited to meet them were Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Attorney General Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Bromwell and Mrs. Cowles.

A dinner was given Jan. 8 on board the U.S. battleship Illinois by Lieut. William W. Gilmer. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. R. Spencer Douglas, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Ethel Hardy, Dr. B. H. Dorsey, U.S.N.; Dr. R. C. Holcomb, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Pearson, U.S.N., and Captain Snowden, U.S.N.

Pvt. Martin Grillhart, Company C, 8th U.S. Inf., was drowned late Thursday night, Jan. 12, and two other soldiers had narrow escapes, as the result of a boat capsizing, in which they were trying to reach the New Rochelle shore from Fort Slocum. The men left camp without a pass, and slipped by the sentries unseen. They entered a rowboat, and when a short distance from the shore, Grillhart's cap blew off, and in his efforts to catch it, he sapped the boat and all three fell into the water. Grillhart immediately sank and was not seen again. Guards and officers at the fort who heard the cry for help rescued the others.

Major Edward J. McClelland, of the General Staff of the Army, has written for the St. Louis Star a notably interesting review of "Lee and Longstreet at High Tide," a work prepared by Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the late General James Longstreet, defending that officer against the charge that he was largely responsible for the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg. Major McClelland has not only made a most thorough study of the whole Gettysburg campaign, but in his review of Mrs. Longstreet's book he has dealt so fairly and lucidly with the Lee-Longstreet-Gordon controversy that his work is really a valuable addition to the history of that important subject.

Quite an honor has been conferred upon Col. Alfred C. Girard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., chief surgeon, Department of California, by the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., who have created the position of superintendent and offered it to the colonel to take effect upon his retirement for age in July next. Colonel Girard has accepted the position, and may not wait until his retirement before assuming his new duties. He thinks of retiring very shortly. "The creation of such a position is a great compliment to Colonel Girard," writes a correspondent, "but one which he fully deserves. He took the general hospital at the Presidio at a time when the amount of illness in the Philippines and the inexperience in handling the class of disease incidental to that climate made hospital work very complicated. His administration there brought order and discipline out of confusion, and built up the hospital to the state of smoothness and efficiency which it has maintained ever since."

"On the desk of Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, U.S.N., junior aid to Admiral Coghlan in the navy yard, New York," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "there lay recently a wooden tomahawk. Each officer who came in cast a wondering glance at it. Finally the lieutenant challenged anybody to guess what it was for. Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter thought the lieutenant had joined the Knockers Club. Capt. J. D. Adams was sure it was to brain visitors who might insist on discussing department politics. Lieutenant Comdr. B. Tappan had no doubt it was to emphasize Lieutenant Chadwick's remarks on the subject of promotions. The last to guess was Admiral Coghlan. He looked at the hatchet long and earnestly. Then he said: 'Chadwick, the answer is easy. You're going to be a big chief in Tammany Hall, and this is to be your badge of office.' Everybody agreed the admiral had hit the nail on the head with the tomahawk. The lieutenant shook his head. 'All wrong,' he said. 'I see none of you came from the South. Never heard, I suppose, of beaten biscuit, that's so popular down there. I've been so long away from old Virginia that my mouth waters for some of that delicious food. So I've had this made like the beaters down South for pounding the flour, and I am taking it home for the cook. When I get her trained to making the biscuit right I'll invite you all around.'"

The Tatler of St. Augustine, Fla., in a recent issue, has these items: So many persons who have entertained a great deal other seasons are away, have leased their houses or are in mourning, that there will probably be less entertaining among cottagers than usual. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield are abroad, not to return until next autumn. Mrs. Schofield gave charming dinners, receptions and, moreover, had her friends frequently with her. Her absence cannot fail to make a difference. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield are now in Italy, remaining abroad that the general may again take the baths at Carlsbad in the spring. Mrs. Grenville Dodge and Miss Dodge, wife and daughter of the distinguished Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, are again at the Alcazar, where they spent the greater part of last winter. Major and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, were guests during Christmas week. Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke are domiciled at the Alcazar for the winter, arriving the middle of December. Each season their fondness for St. Augustine grows upon them, bringing them down earlier and inducing them to remain later in the spring. The general has become a golf enthusiast, spending the mornings on the links. As they are much sought after by Washington society, they relinquish a great deal that is desirable to spend the season here. Mrs. Brooke is a gentle little lady of distinguished appearance, entertaining and agreeable, and adds much to the charm of social life at the Alcazar. Rear Admiral Kautz and Mrs. Kautz have joined the winter colony at the Alcazar, giving up their annual visit to Rome to spend the season here. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoes, of New York, have taken Oleander Cottage on Carrera street from Capt. and Mrs. Marcotte, and will occupy it with Judge George C. Barrett, of the New York Supreme Court.

Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U.S. Cav., military attaché at Vienna, attended the court ball in that city Jan. 16.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Jan. 1.

Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Merriam will go to Key West, Fla., to spend the winter with their son, Capt. Henry M. Merriam, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

Memorial services will be held by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G.A.R., at the post room, Masonic Hall, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, New York city, on Friday night, Jan. 20.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ward P. Winchell are receiving congratulations from their friends upon the birth of a daughter, Jan. 7, 1905, at their home in Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

Surg. Washington B. Grove, U.S.N., who has finished a three years' cruise on the Atlanta, registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., during the past week, and has gone to Berryville, Clarke County, Va., to visit his sister, Mrs. Powers.

Gen. Absalom Baird, U.S.A., who has been visiting his son, Capt. William Baird, at 221 King George street, Annapolis, returned last Monday to his home at Catonsville, Md. General Baird's old friends in the Service will be glad to know that he is still fairly active and vigorous, though now in his eighty-first year.

Capt. Arthur B. Speyers, U.S.N., who retired on Jan. 11 with the rank of rear admiral, was born in New York and entered the Naval Academy June 23, 1863. While a cadet at the Academy he got a record for active service by reason of the fact that in the summer of 1864, when the midshipmen went out on their practice cruise on the old training ship Macedonia, they engaged in an active search for the Confederate privateer, Sumter. The training ships for the cadets then, though only sailing vessels, were heavily armed. The Macedonia did not find the Sumter, but so vigorous was the search that the midshipmen got no small degree of glory out of the chase. Captain Speyers graduated in 1868 and after that saw service in various waters. In the Spanish War he was a lieutenant commander in charge of the collier Caesar, which did duty in Cuban waters. Afterward he went to the Philippines and was put in command of the monitor Monadnock. He brought the refrigerator ship Glacier back from the Asiatic station in the fall of 1903 and was then assigned to the navy yard, New York, as recorder.

The assignment to the command of the battleship New York of Capt. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., carries to sea one of the most genial and pleasant officers of the Service, and his command of this fine ship will round out a sea service of something over nineteen years. During the tour of duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he held the onerous post of captain of the yard, the influence of Captain Tilley has been in the highest degree excellent. He reported for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard Feb. 10, 1902, so that his tour of duty has fallen but little short of the conventional three years. Many good wishes accompany the gallant captain on his voyage, and it is not improbable that he will visit the yard during his present command. The New York is bound for an Atlantic port, but will, after a more or less complete overhauling, probably return to the Pacific Station. Mrs. Tilley has been the recipient of many attentions at the Mare Island yard previous to her departure for the East.

By the detachment of Capt. Robert W. Milligan, U.S.N., from the Norfolk Navy Yard, that station loses one of the most efficient and able officers who have been on duty in charge of the engineering department for many years. Captain Milligan will be remembered as the chief engineer of the Oregon on her world-breaking voyage around the Horn, whose efforts did so much to insure the remarkable success of that vessel in the battle of Santiago. Captain Milligan has been a sufferer for some years from a complication of troubles, and is now detached and placed on sick leave for three months, at the expiration of which time he will be placed on the retired list as he will reach the retirement age April 8, 1905. Much regret has been expressed over the detachment of Captain Milligan from the Norfolk yard, and the good wishes of all hands follow him wherever his steps may take him. It is not probable that he will receive an assignment to active duty following his retirement, it being the policy of the Navy Department to employ those officers on the retired list whose retirement has been for other causes than age.

The following naval officers have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid: Capt. Laurence Harry Moses, U.S.M.C.; P.A. Surg. William Seaman, U.S.N.; Lieut. Raymond Stone, U.S.N.; Capt. Wade Lytton Jolly, U.S.M.C. The annual report of Thom Williamson, secretary and treasurer, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, shows that the sum of \$63,338.32 has been paid out for benefits, advance assessments returned and current expenses. Twenty members have died during the year, and the benefits in all these cases have been promptly paid, except that of Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, U.S.N., which was delayed at the request of the beneficiary until he returned to the United States about Jan. 16. The average age of the decedents was fifty-eight years nine months; average age at entrance, thirty-six years one month; average time they were members, twenty-two years seven days; average amount paid by them per annum was \$49.30; average amount of benefits paid was \$3,181.04, and the cost at the rate of \$15.50 per thousand of insurance. During the year eighty-eight members have been admitted, of the average age of twenty-five years five months, eleven resigned, and twenty have died, thus making a net gain of fifty-seven members, which is the greatest gain in any one year since 1883; and at this time the association numbers 869 members, paying \$3,314.03 as one assessment for each member in good standing. It is learned that from sixty to one hundred applications may be expected from the next class of midshipmen who graduate Feb. 1, 1905. The secretary says: "Interest in the association seems to have revived and applications for membership are coming from all parts of the world; showing that a little effort on the part of members, to explain the benefits obtained by members, and the good work of the association will draw many more officers who have not yet joined us. Letters received from beneficiaries commending the promptness and surety of the payments of benefits would (if they could be published) show much better than I can write, the great amount of good we are doing. The Navy Mutual Aid Association is to be congratulated on its good condition and continued success. The average age of the association has decreased from 50.56 years to 48.36, which in itself shows the certainty of continued success and appreciation."



Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry have left Washington, D.C., for Augusta, Ga., where they will pass the winter.

Comdr. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., is visiting his family in Washington, D.C., from St. Louis, Mo., where he is on lighthouse duty.

Gen. and Mrs. W. B. Rochester are entertaining the latter's niece, Mrs. Julien T. Davis, jr., of New York, at their residence in Washington.

The Misses Porter, daughters of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., for a visit to friends in Philadelphia, where they will be for two weeks.

Major General Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner on Jan. 16. Among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, Senator and Mrs. Elkins.

The wife of Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., who was killed in a battle on the Island of Jolo, Jan. 8, is reported ill in Baltimore, and does not know of her husband's death.

Captain Holmes, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Marblehead, have left Callao and are en route to San Francisco, Cal., where Mrs. Almy will join her husband.

Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Col. G. Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., received on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 19, assisted by her guest, Miss Marion Johnson, of Frederick, Md., who is passing some weeks in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Richard Rush, wife of Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., and Miss Rush entertained at a tea at their home in Jefferson place, Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, complimentary to Miss Frances Andrews, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Mary F. Gardner, niece of Mrs. J. J. Almy, is passing this winter with her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Finch, at No. 27 West 26th street, New York city. Miss Gardner is devoting this winter to the study of vocal music.

Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Miss Burr entertained at dinner on Jan. 16 in honor of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee. Among the guests were Colonel Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe; Major John Biddle, Miss Hitchcock and Capt. and Mrs. Walker.

Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has appointed a board, of which Capt. A. R. Couden is president and Ensign W. L. Pryor recorder, to investigate and report on the capacity and facilities of the plant of the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, to execute the contract for 8,000 tons of armor for which the company was the lowest bidder.

Capt. A. H. Laffin, hitherto commander of the Army cableship Burnside, has been removed for cause, and Capt. A. H. Walton, formerly commander of the transports Dix and Egbert, has been appointed in his place. Absence from the bridge at the time the Burnside met with a disastrous accident by going on the rocks at Seymour Narrows, Alaska, last November, is ascribed as the cause of Captain Laffin's removal.

With certain reservations, Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, has approved the action of the court-martial in acquitting Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who, it was alleged, sent a challenge to Capt. James M. Williams, of the same corps. General Grant intimates that the court's decision was based on a technicality, and he admonished Major Foster against allowing himself to be intemperately provoked against his brother officers.

Mrs. C. E. Brigham, of San Francisco, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Brigham, and Lieut. Clarence L. Kempff, U.S.N. Miss Brigham belongs to a prominent San Francisco family, her father, the late Dr. C. E. Brigham, having been one of the foremost physicians of that city up to the time of his death a few years ago. Since then the family have made their home in Boston and have only recently returned to San Francisco. Lieutenant Kempff is the son of Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, retired. No date has been set for the marriage.

From Fort Assiniboine, Mont., a correspondent writes: "The Ladies' Afternoon Card Club met this week at Mrs. Taylor's. Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Frisell were the prize winners. On Tuesday night Major and Mrs. Andrus entertained at a very enjoyable dinner. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Frisell, Mrs. De Loffre, sr., and Major Brown. Lieutenant Williams, 24th Inf., reported here for duty this week. Major and Mrs. Raymond had as their guests for dinner on Friday night Mrs. De Loffre, sr., Miss De Loffre, Mr. Nelson and Lieutenants Johnson and Wallack."

Among the passengers arriving from Porto Rico recently were Passed Asst. Surg. Robert W. Plummer, U.S.N., accompanying Lieut. W. C. Asserson, U.S.N., who has been condemned by medical survey on board the Culgoa at Porto Rico. Lieutenant Asserson is suffering from an affection of the liver and his condition was grave when he left the Culgoa, but improved somewhat on the voyage home. He has been sent to the New York Naval Hospital for treatment. Lieutenant Asserson is a son of Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., retired, and it will interest many friends in the Service to learn that his condition, while serious, is not such as to cause anxiety among the members of his family.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Cleveland, gave a dinner party of young people Jan. 18 in honor of Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy. The additional guests were Miss de Koven, Miss Martinez Walker, Miss La Bourgeois, Miss Margery Colton, the Misses Southerland, Lieut. U. S. Grant, U.S.A.; Mr. Centaro, of the Italian Embassy; Mr. Alfredo Calderon, of the Peruvian Legation; Mr. John Seibert, Mr. Walter Tuckerman, Mr. Bingham, Lieutenant Andrews and Lieutenant Cook, both of the Navy. Mrs. Southerland and her two daughters are occupying their home on N street, Washington, during the absence of Commander Southerland in foreign waters.

The second informal dinner of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order, Spanish American War, was held at the Cafe Martin on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 18. It was "Army night" and Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A., presided. The speakers were Major Gen. Chas. F. Roe, N.G.N.Y.; Wm. C. Church, Capt. T. Wain-Morgan Draper, recorder of the California Commandery; Capt. Edward J. Rice, U.S. Vol., and Capt. John H. Claiborne, U.S. Vols. The dinner was well attended and an enjoyable evening was spent. General Roe told some entertaining stories of camp experiences and Captain Draper made an interesting presentation of the claims of patriotic societies to public recognition. The third and last dinner of the season will be held in March at a date to be set later.

### THE QUESTION OF NAVY PAY.

Congress is finding much practical difficulty in carrying out its purpose of assimilating the pay of the Navy to that of the Army, owing to the radical difference of conditions in the two Services, and the requirements that no officer's pay should be decreased by the bill. Some interesting facts concerning this were brought to the attention of the House Naval Committee by the statements of Capt. Wm. Swift and Paymr. Samuel McGowan when they appeared to explain the bill, H.R. 17254, regulating Navy pay, published last week on page 526. The rank of chaplain in the Army is that of captain, but because the President is authorized to promote certain specially meritorious chaplains, not exceeding fifteen, to the rank of major the bill proposes to give pay of the assimilated rank of lieutenant commander to all Navy chaplains above the grade of lieutenant. It appears, by the way, from the statement before the committee that a Catholic chaplain is required by the authorities of his church to resign after a few years' service to make room for another man.

Captain Swift stated that the bill would cover the pay of probably 95 per cent. of the officers of the Navy after the present anomalies in pay disappear. Mr. Roberts, of the committee, called attention to the fact that Army pay was based on the theory of constant home service, an increase being allowed for foreign service, and that of the Navy on the theory that officers were always at sea, a deduction being made for shore duty. He suggested, therefore, that Navy pay should be based on shore pay with an addition of 15 per cent. for sea service. "Suppose," said Mr. Roberts to Captain Swift, "the Army pay was based upon so much money when on foreign service and so much less when here. Then they would be on all fours with you in theory."

It was suggested that an Army officer gets allowance for forage, and it was stated that this was only when he kept horses and that the Navy officers would have it also if he owned and needed horses, this being the fact in one case out of 250 only. In reply to a question from Mr. Roberts, Mr. McGowan stated that, if it were possible, it would be a far better plan to specify in any new law just exactly what each man would get, "rather than leave it to what a corresponding officer would get in some other branch of the Service."

Mr. Rixey objected that the bill did not equalize pay as it simply raised the lower man and did not equalize anyone else, and the fact that under it some Navy officers would get pay in excess of that of the Army might be a cause of complaint by corresponding officers of the Army. To this it was answered that these anomalies would gradually be weeded out, fifteen years being given as the time required to do this. There are now commissioned officers on duty at the navy yards who get less pay than the chief boatswains, etc., under them.

Captain Swift stated, in answer to questions about sea service that officers below the age of forty years now get about three years at sea and one year on shore. As they get higher up the list the amount of service at sea is less and that on shore is greater. The younger officers do not get any time on shore at all. As a rule officers seek duty at sea as otherwise they may be placed in an embarrassing position when examined for promotion. Formerly it was not the case, because our vessels were so inferior to those of foreigners that officers were ashamed to go to sea in them. At that time shore duty was much less onerous than it is now. Those desirous for it now are chiefly the younger officers who get more than their fill of sea service, having only one month's leave between cruises of three years. A senior lieutenant would probably get from twelve to eighteen months on shore between cruises because he is needed there.

The pay bill increases the pay of civil engineers with the rank of captain \$1,000 per annum, commanders and lieutenant commanders \$500, but it decreases the pay of lieutenants \$180 and lieutenants, junior grade, \$300. Assistant civil engineers in the third five years would be decreased \$150; assistant civil engineers of the rank of ensign in the second five years, decreased \$120; assistant civil engineer in the first five years, increased \$40. Some of the naval constructors fare much worse than this. Those with the rank of lieutenant after fifteen years are decreased \$880; during the third five years, decreased \$860; during the second five years, decreased \$440. Assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), the second five years, decreased \$800; first five years, decreased \$550. In the hearing before the House Committee Captain Swift said: "My personal opinion is that it is not logical to base the pay of constructors upon Navy pay at all. They are constructing engineers. Their duties are distinct in character. The pay of constructors has been somewhat separated from that of other officers heretofore, and they have been given certain ranks which have produced anomalies that are very marked and it has produced a certain amount of feeling among the people who graduated side by side at the Naval Academy."

### APPROVES SELECTION BY ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Allow me to second the motion of "Infantry" on his article on "Selection by Elimination." I believe the system of "Selectionist" would have too many faults for the good it would do. Were the Government to adopt his system of official leap frog, would everybody play fair, and the umpire always give a "square deal?" I am from Missouri.

But suppose everything were just, would this plan make for the good of the Service on the whole? When all the bullfrogs have reached the top, won't the puddle still be a little slimy if the bottom is filled with toads?

The men and second lieutenants will have a hot time when all their immediate superiors are luncheons. I'll have a great deal of respect for my captain or major after the War Department has declared him incompetent and inefficient by jumping him a few times.

It is undoubtedly possible for every officer to do his full duty well and faithfully. The faithful servant is entitled to his reward. A colonelcy at the end of his career is not too large for the "two talent" man nor much too small for the "five talent" man. Let the "one talent" fellow who digs in the earth and hides his money be cast into outer darkness. If he tries to use his one talent but can't double it, let him go on a reserve list on half pay if he has tried twenty long years, three-eighths pay if fifteen years, one-quarter if ten years, and in the dark with the diggers if less than ten. If you wish to keep the "goats" separate, call this the "reserve list" and let the General Staff assign duties within the power of the nincompoops and give them full pay for doing it. Uncle

Sam is a good employer and his tendency is to defend the retired list and even provide for civil employees rather than cut off his defenders.

I believe a few transfers to "half pay" list would get a move on those needing a spur, would eliminate the inefficient and at the same time reward all the deserving by increased promotions, while it would be impracticable to devise a system of promotion by selection which would always get the best, which would not punish the deserving by jumping and the poor would still be with us always.

Mr. Editor, the great majority of American Army officers, even under our system of "virtue is its own reward," have proved themselves earnest, faithful and efficient servants of the Government in varied places, civil as well as military; let us be careful that our zeal for improvement does not by our discussion create a false impression that our ranks are full of incompetents. That they are not is the best argument for a fair field and no favor.

ARTILLERY.

### PROPOSAL FOR AN INCREASE OF ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apologues of the generally acknowledged immediate demand for the increase of the Artillery Corps, I modestly suggest the following method of obtaining same: To increase the corps by the equivalent of five regiments: First. Transfer to it the enlisted men of three regiments of Cavalry. Second. Organize the equivalent of two new regiments for the immediate needs of the torpedo plants already constructed, and demanding an instructed personnel. Assign thirty-six companies to field batteries, giving an increase of six to that branch. Assign twenty-four companies to the torpedo service, selecting the officers and men fitted for that work by education and training. Assign the remaining one hundred and fifty-six companies to Coast Artillery batteries of most importance.

All batteries then remaining unmaned to be put out of commission until such time as Congress shall increase the Artillery sufficiently to man all batteries constructed. The batteries thus out of commission to be put in commission for about ten days each year and manned, operated and, if practicable, fired by volunteer organizations of the vicinity in which they are located; this under the instruction and guidance of regular officers detailed to see that proper precautions are observed to avoid accident to property and personnel. The transfer of the Cavalry would cost nothing except sacrifices and regrets; and would appear to be warranted by the benefit to the country, since the Artillery demands immediate attention to place it on an efficient basis.

The organization of the equivalent of two new regiments for torpedo service can be made by limiting the coast companies to one hundred men maximum strength for 12-inch B.L.R. batteries, and decreasing those assigned to guns of smaller caliber; this with a slight increase in the total personnel of about 1,500 enlisted men and 220 officers will give the necessary force. The increased cost would appear to be almost neutralized by the saving on horses for three regiments of Cavalry, and saving on expensive Artillery equipment properly cared for. If in addition the much recommended, long-hoped for, badly needed "Service Corps" were formed under the Quartermaster General, many of our troubles would disappear, and through the gloom would come a bright light.

CAPTAIN, WITH OVER FIFTEEN YEARS' SERVICE.

### COMPARATIVE PROMOTION.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 7, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of December 31 last, "Medical Department," while advocating a most worthy cause, is somewhat unhappy in the list of comparative promotion that he cites to show what an injustice is being done his corps in the matter of promotion. Let me give a table which, as a matter of justice to the line, should parallel his.

Table showing the number of years spent by the senior officers of the grade of major in the Medical Department, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, in each grade up to the present:

Corps	2d Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Captain.	Major.
Med. Dept.	0 years.	5 years.	14½ years.	8½ years.
Cavalry	9 "	11 "	11 "	4 "
Artillery	7½ "	2½ "	4 "	3½ "
Infantry	10½ "	8 "	8 "	4 "

This table shows that while it took the senior major in the Medical Department nineteen and a half years to reach the grade of major, it took the senior major of Cavalry thirty-one years, the senior major of Infantry twenty-six and a half years, and the senior major of Artillery thirty-three years to reach the same grade. While it is true that Major Davis has been in his present grade more than twice as long as the other officers noted have served in the same grade, it is a good place in which to mark time, and I feel confident that of those quoted, Majors Hoskins, McClelland and Williams, at least, would have been pleased to have served fully as long as has Major Davis in their present rather than in the lower grades. It will be noted that of the three line majors referred to, Major Williams had been in the Service two and a half years, Major McClelland six and a half years, and Major Hoskins eight and a half years before Major Davis entered. This does not take into account West Point service or service in the ranks.

And by the way, is there any inherent reason why officers of the staff departments should reach the higher grades years before their brothers of the line? While talking of the necessity of reorganization for the purpose of relieving stagnation in promotion in the lower grades, why not take compassion on the line, which, goodness knows, is sadly in need of sympathy in that direction? Is there any reason why the staff corps should have three or four times the number of officers of field rank in proportion to the total number than has the line? We expected such discrimination when the staff was almighty, and the line duly meek and humble, but was not the detail staff system, and more particularly the General Staff expected to correct all such inequalities?

By all means let us all help the Medical Department to get its increase. It needs it. But don't instance promotion in the line to show "rank discrimination against the Medical Department." And it might be suggested to your correspondent that the relative rank list would not show thirty majors of his corps at the head before a single line major appeared, if the majors of the Medical



Department had been as long in reaching that grade as have been the majors of the line.

### THE QUESTION OF UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Jan. 14 appears a letter signed by "Line Officer," regarding the cost and wearing of uniforms. There has been a good deal of literature on this subject recently, all or nearly all advocating a reduction in the number of uniforms, the reason for any reduction being found in an assumed reduced expenditure for the officers. Such a procedure would, of course, reduce the cost of a first outfit, but with his first outfit obtained, there is very little, if any, difference in expense to an officer in keeping up one or half a dozen uniforms. Wearing one saves the wear on others, and in the long run it will amount to the same thing.

Of course we could get along with less uniforms; we could manage with only one, but it would possess no advantage—except to the newly commissioned officer—and it would have the disadvantage of requiring unsuitable clothing to be worn on many occasions. We now have the service uniform for regular duty (olive drab in the States and khaki in the tropics), a very comfortable, serviceable and convenient apparel; for ordinary social and service-dress occasions we have the blue dress uniform, which is eminently suitable for the purpose, but is not a fit uniform for service; and finally, for full dress functions we have the full dress uniform. A gentleman in civil life has his sack suit, frock coat and evening dress, all with their appropriate occasions, and surely gentlemen holding the positions of commissioned officers should also be willing to dress in a befitting manner.

So far as first cost is concerned, why should the entire Army be regulated, on the uniform question, for the benefit of the newly commissioned officer? Yet "Line Officer" wishes to restrict the service uniform to the field in order to save on first cost, forgetting that an officer must always be ready for the field and would therefore be obliged to procure a service uniform. Why all this bother about the cost of uniforms anyhow? An officer who is reasonably careful with his clothing can get along with a small expenditure, smaller than a civilian in the same social station can, and an officer's pay, while not large, is certainly sufficient to provide him with his uniform along with other necessities.

That part of "Line Officer's" letter relating to the cost of uniforms for the enlisted man is hardly worthy of consideration, since the clothing allowance has been increased in order to provide the additional uniforms.

ANOTHER LINE OFFICER.

The Secretary of the Navy has asked of Congress authority to appoint two additional professors at the Naval Academy, the purpose being to appoint Prof. Paul J. Dashiell and Lieut. Harry E. Smith, U.S.N., both of whom are now serving with credit as instructors at the Naval Academy, Professor Dashiell in the department of physics and chemistry and Mr. Smith in the department of applied mathematics.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Jan. 16 from the commanding general, Department of California, of the arrival on Jan. 15 at San Francisco, Cal., of the transport Sherman, with the following military passengers: Lieut. Colonel Smith, Pay Department; Chaplains Yates, Art. Corps; Miller, 13th Cav.; Captains Smedberg, 14th Cav.; Stone, 2d Inf.; Saltzman, Signal Corps; Lieutenant Cunningham, Signal Corps; Barry, 2d, Dudley, 14th Cav.; Erickson, 7th Inf.; King and Simons, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Marvin and MacDonald; Contract Dental Surgeon Cassidy; Company F, Signal Corps, 38 enlisted; short term, 516; for retirement, 3; furloughed, 8; Hospital Corps, 52; sick, 45; general prisoners, 21; discharged soldiers, 37.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army sent to the Senate on Jan. 6, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 14, Page 513, were confirmed on Jan. 14.

### ARMY UNIFORMS.

In connection with G.O. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, W.D., we published last week the portion of the order prescribing the uniforms for officers. The remainder of the order will be found this week on Page 538.

### S.O. JAN. 19, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, retired, is placed upon retired list with rank of major, from April 23, 1904.

The retirement Jan. 19 of Col. William L. Alexander, Assistant Commissary General, on his own application, having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced, with rank of brigadier general.

The retirement Jan. 19 of Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, on his own application, after forty years' service, is announced, with rank of brigadier general.

Col. John J. O'Connell, retired, is placed upon the retired list, with rank of brigadier general, from Dec. 16, 1904.

The retirement Jan. 19 of Col. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, after forty years' service, is announced, with rank of brigadier general.

The following officers will report to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, for duty with the Coast Artillery: Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., and 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, A.C.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, for the examination of Artillery officers for promotion. Detail for board: Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Louis Brechemin, Surg.; Major William E. Birkhimer, A.C.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C.; Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Howard A. Landers, A.C., recorder. The following Artillery officers will report to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney at San Francisco for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, and 2d Lieut. Willis G. Peace.

### G.O. 8, JAN. 14, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will be relieved from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., on February 15, 1905, on which date the battalion will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary station pending opportunity for its return to the Philippine Islands.

II. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
Treasury Department, Dec. 31, 1904.

The provision of the previous orders of this department relaxing the requirements as to the rendition of accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for

expenses pertaining to the military establishment are hereby extended to Dec. 31, 1905.

L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

### G.O. 9, JAN. 19, 1905, WAR DEPT.

I. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 63, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, April 28, 1905, an examination for the position of master electrician will be held March 1, 1905. Application accompanied by the necessary certificate will be forwarded in time to reach the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, on or about Feb. 15, 1905.

II. The provision of General Orders, No. 187, War Department, Dec. 13, 1904, so far as it relates to the reduced prices at which serviceable cotton khaki clothing will be issued, is extended to cover the issues in the United States until the surplus old-pattern cotton khaki clothing is exhausted.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

### CIR. 2, JAN. 16, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The blank books of record referred to in Pars. 208, 249 and 271, Army Regulations, 1904, will for the present be accounted for by regimental, post and depot quartermasters, and will be issued by them to commanding officers upon proper requisition. When the present supply is exhausted, the regiment, post and company commanders will apply to The Military Secretary of the Army for a new supply as contemplated by the paragraphs above cited.

II. In view of the difficulty experienced in service in applying a thin coating only of light slushing oil to the different parts of breech mechanism and to the interrupted threads on breech blocks and in breech recesses of seacoast guns, so much of Par. 1, Cir. No. 8, Feb. 10, 1904, War Department, as requires the use of this oil on the above mentioned parts is hereby revoked. Synovial oil only will hereafter be used for lubricating all parts of the breech mechanism of seacoast guns. When guns are to remain unused for a short interval all parts of the breech mechanism will be covered with a thick coating of dense petroleum; when guns are to remain unused for long intervals a mixture of 75 per cent. of petroleum and 25 per cent. of resin will be applied.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

### CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 12, 1905, Q.M.G. OFFICE.

The attention of disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department is called to the instructions pasted on the inside of the cover of the check books and to the necessity for their own protection of a strict compliance therewith.

There have recently been two reports from the Assistant Treasurer at New York of cases where blank checks had been taken from books in the hands of disbursing officers and misused without their having any knowledge of the same until the forged check was presented for payment. If a blank check is abstracted from one of these books it is because of the neglect of the officer.

C. F. HUMPHREY, Quartermaster General, U.S.A.

### G.O. 1, JAN. 9, 1905, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

The 21st Infantry will stand relieved on Feb. 1, 1905, from further duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, California, and on the morning of that date will march to the Folsom street dock, arriving there not later than 9 o'clock, a.m., prepared to embark for Manila, P.I. (Jan. 9, D. Cal.)

(Note.—G.O. No. 62, is the last of the series of 1904.)

### G.O. 62, DEC. 29, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the results of small arms firing of troops serving in this department during the regular target practice season of 1904, together with the names and qualifying averages of all expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen who have qualified under the provisions of the Firing Regulations (1904), arranged by 2d Lieut. Creed B. Cox, 11th Cav., A.D.C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Best records for target season of 1904.	
Regiment—15th Inf.....	57.4%
Company of Infantry—A, 13th.....	74.2
Troop of Cavalry—B, 9th.....	44.1
Individual score, rifle, George Sayer, first sergeant, Co. A, 15th Inf.....	86.3
Individual score, carbine, John Moss, sergeant, Troop L, 9th Cav.....	69.3
Pistol practice, mounted and dismounted.	
Troop of Cavalry—L, 9th.....	55.4
Individual score, Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav. 76.7	
Note.—General Orders No. 62 is the last of the series of 1904.	

### G.O. 1, JAN. 12, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Under provisions of Par. 133, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department, owing to the temporary absence beyond the limits of the Department of its regular commander, Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S. Army.

FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD, Col., 2d Inf.  
Note.—General Orders, No. 29, is the last of the series of 1904.

### G.O. 2, JAN. 13, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

First Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., aide, is designated as acting ordnance officer and acting signal officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide, and Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, commissary, respectively.

### G.O. 1, JAN. 6, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes instructions relative to the discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of enlisted men of so much of the 9th Infantry as is serving in this Department. All enlisted men of Companies A and D, 9th Inf., who on Feb. 15, 1905, have less than two years, five months and fifteen days to serve, and who desire to re-enlist immediately in their respective organizations, will be discharged on that date for the convenience of the Government. Men so discharged will be at once re-enlisted. Enlisted men of Companies A and D, 9th Inf., non-commissioned officers excepted, who on Feb. 15, 1905, have less than six months to serve, and who do not desire to avail themselves of the privilege authorized by the preceding paragraph, will be discharged on that date for the convenience of the Government.

### G.O. 2, JAN. 7, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Infantry, aide-de-camp, is hereby designated to act as adjutant general of the Department during the temporary absence of Major Hunter Liggett, assistant adjutant general.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:  
BURTON J. MITCHELL,  
1st Lieut., 12th Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

### G.O. 2, JAN. 10, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

First and second lieutenants of the Army at large, serving within the limits of this division, who desire to be detailed for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department, will make application through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Division for authority to take the examination appointed for March 14, 1905, by G.O. No. 196, W.D., Dec. 28, 1904.

Applications from eligible officers serving in Alaska will be made as soon as practicable and will be forwarded by post commanders by telegraph to department headquarters with their recommendations.

[Note.—Circular No. 4 is the last of the series for 1904.]  
CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 7, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.  
The following instructions as to the proper time to

insert electric primers at drill and service practice with the 12-inch breech-loading mortars, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"8th Endorsement, W.D., Office of the Chief of Art."  
Washington, Dec. 29, 1904.

"Respectfully returned to The Military Secretary. The question of whether the primer should be inserted before or after the breech is closed is determined by the kind of primer used. Those used with the old model vents are screwed in place, and the time of inserting them is indicated in the old drill regulations. Manual for the 12-inch B.L. mortar, Page 36. 'At the command load the breech is opened and vent cleared \* \* \* breech closed; primer inserted and screwed well home.'

"Par. 203, Provisional Drill Regulations, is based on a paragraph of Circular 47, A.G.O., 1902, which reads: 'As a general rule the primer should be inserted while the breech is open and during the progress of the other operations of loading.' This circular describes the method of using the primer devised for the new model vent and firing mechanism in which the 'firing leaf' is spoken of. 'Par. 369, Provisional Drill Regulations (Drill for 12-inch mortar) prescribes,

"No. 3 \* \* \* and after the piece is elevated hook the short lanyard to the eye of the 'firing leaf', No. 8, inserts a primer in the vent, lowers the slide \* \* \*

"The requirements of the Commanding Officer, Fort Flagler, are correct, as the first endorsement indicates that the pieces referred to are equipped with the old vent which uses the screw primer. With the new pattern vent and firing mechanism, the primer is inserted when the breech is open but in this case the short lanyard is not attached until after the piece is elevated."

"J. P. STORY, Brig. Gen., Chief Artillery."

(2043, Pacific Division.)

By command of Major General MacArthur:  
S. P. JOCELYN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

### CIR. 2, JAN. 4, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Announces that an examination of first and second lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years for service in the Ordnance Department, will be held on March 14, 1905. Eligible officers, who may desire this detail, will make application for examination through proper military channels to these headquarters in time to reach them on or before Feb. 15, next. Examinations will be held as follows:

For the Department of the Colorado, by the C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

For the Department of Texas, by the C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

### G.O. 46, DEC. 7, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., having arrived in this division this date is announced as aide-de-camp to the division commander.

### G.O. 47, DEC. 8, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In view of the requirements of Par. 1555, Army Regulations, 1904, and the changed conditions in these islands, General Orders, No. 314, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, series of 1901, is revoked. Enlisted men sent to Manila en route to the United States for discharge will turn in their ordnance before leaving their stations.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

### G.O. 49, DEC. 13, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 46th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Ragay, Ambos Camarines, Luzon, is relieved from duty with the Civil Government, and will proceed to Iloilo, Panay.

### G.O. 48, DEC. 10, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Relates to the descriptive list and discharge of enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

### CIRCULAR 51, DEC. 8, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

It is found that many cases arise in which it is for the best interest of the Service to retain enlisted men with their commands until expiration of term of service, then discharge them at their posts. Post commanders are therefore authorized to use their discretion in such cases, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1, Section II, General Orders, No. 111, series of 1903, Headquarters Division of the Philippines.

### GENERAL STAFF.

The assignment of Capt. Horace M. Reeve, General Staff, to temporary duty in the Second Division of the General Staff for a period of one month from Dec. 14, 1904, is extended to include Jan. 31, 1905. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., accompanied by one aide-de-camp, will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief of Staff for consultation on business pertaining to the modification of the course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, inspector general, is extended two months. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Klieforth will be relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry Cohen, now at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Sigmund Vogler (appointed Jan. 11, 1905, from sergeant, Co. E, 9th Inf.), now at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William E. Keller, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 7, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general, chief commissary, Department of the East, will repair to Washington on business pertaining to the arrangements for the subsistence of the troops ordered to take part in the inauguration ceremonies March 4, 1905. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Contract Surg. Bruce Ffoulkes is extended one month. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

The following named dental surgeons, U.S.A., are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect as soon as practicable after the dates set opposite their respective names, and will report for transportation on the first available transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco, Cal.: John A. McAllister, March 10, 1905; John D. Milikin, April 14, 1905; George H. Casaday, April 21, 1905; Julien R. Bernheim, May 27, 1905. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Charles J. Long, U.S.A., will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey, who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about March 1, 1905. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The extension of leave granted Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, is further extended one month. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed at once to Denver, Colo., for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

### SIGNAL CORPS.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 277, W.D., Nov. 25, 1904, as re-



lates to 1st Class Sergt. Burt E. Grabo, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

First-Class Sergt. Burt E. Grabo, Signal Corps, will be relieved from further duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16, 1905, and sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., with permission to delay two months en route. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corps. L. W. Mattox (for special efficiency in telegraph repairing during the Rio Grande floods); F. M. Roark, C. R. Forbes and Theodore Vredenburg to date Jan. 16, 1905. To be corporals: First-class Privts. William A. Bailey, Walter S. Dingess, Harry F. Miller, Albert Ziernan, Robert W. Davis, Frank W. Clinck, Frederick Richon and Pvt. George A. Robinson (discharged as sergeant Signal Corps in previous enlistment), to date Jan. 16, 1905. (Jan. 16, Signal Office.)

So much of paragraph 10, S.O. 3, Jan. 5, 1905, W.D., as relates to Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Sig. Corps, is revoked. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. Thomas Brown, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. James M. Harrigan, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Owen V. Wilcomb, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, New York, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, California, as soon after Feb. 1, 1905, as his services can be spared, and from there he will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry W. Capron, Signal Corps, will proceed from Denver, Colo., to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 11, D. Colo.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Leshner, 3d Cav., now in Washington, D.C., will join his proper station. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, to take effect upon the return to duty of Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., acting judge advocate of the department. (Jan. 5, D.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (Jan. 5, D. Colo.)

The following transfers were on Jan. 5 made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Charles F. Martin, from Troop A to Troop B; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Barton, from Troop B to Troop A. Lieutenant Barton will join the troop to which he is transferred. (Jan. 5, 5th Cav.)

Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark. Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 6th Cav., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the organized militia of Oklahoma Territory. The inspection will begin on Feb. 1, 1905. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect on or about Jan. 17, 1905, is granted Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Jan. 3, D. Mo.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav. (Jan. 13, At Div.)

First Sergt. William Mulligan, Troop C, 15th Cav., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 17, is granted Major A. B. Dyer, A.C. (Jan. 6, D. Colo.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. John Hagood, A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 16, D.E.)

Second Lieut. James K. Crain, A.C., is transferred from the 36th Company, C.A., to the unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Charleston, for staff duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, A.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Terry, New York, for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C., is temporarily attached to the 84th Company, Coast Artillery, for duty. Lieutenant Edwards will complete any unfinished business in which he was engaged in the 96th Company at such times as will not conflict with his duties in the 84th Company. (Jan. 4, S. Art. Dist.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major R. G. Ebert, surg., to take effect on arrival at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with the 8th Battery, Field Art. (Jan. 4, D. Colo.)

ART. MEMORANDUM, NO. 4, DEC. 20, WAR DEPT. Publishes instructions relative to the records to be kept of powders in storage at posts, the methods of keeping them and their periodical inspection.

Par. I, gives instructions relative to keeping complete records of powders, and Par. II is as follows: As smokeless powders are issued in hermetically sealed cases, no inspection of the powder itself will be made until opened for practice, except by special authority of the Ordnance Department. The regulations of the Ordnance Department require samples of all lots of powders to be kept at the depots and inspected semi-weekly. This will insure the detection of any that might be deteriorating. Up to the present there has been no sign of any such deterioration.

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about March 1, 1905, is granted Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (Jan. 10, S.W.D.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., is further extended one month and ten days. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Drum Major John Kinnamm, Band, 2d Inf., having re-enlisted the day following his discharge, his warrant as Drum Major is, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, N.C.S. and Band, continued in force. (Jan. 11, 2d Inf.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave from Jan. 26 to Feb. 27, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, 5th Inf. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., is extended thirty days. (Jan. 4, D. Mo.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for two months is granted Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

First Sergt. Wesley K. Carr, Co. C, 8th Inf., Fort Slocum, N.Y., is transferred to the Signal Corps as first-

class private. He will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Reuben Smith, battalion adjutant, 9th Infantry. (Jan. 16, D.E.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Jan. 5, D. Colo.)

##### PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William Lay Patterson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is extended twenty-one days. (Jan. 17, At Div.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 1, 1905, is granted Capt. E. Huescher, Porto Rico Regiment (Henry Barracks, P.R.). (Jan. 18, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Granger Adams, A.C.; Capt. George W. Gatchell, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Major William H. Shaffer, junior grade, A.C., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U.S.A. (Jan. 3, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Robert D. Read, 10th Cav.; Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 9, 1905, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Major Presley Holliday, 10th Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles Byrne, 30th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 30th Inf.; at Fort Crook, Neb., to examine into the qualifications of Commissary Sergt. William M. Lerner, 30th Inf., for the position of Post Commissary Sergt. (Jan. 3, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth Jan. 9, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John O. Lackey, Co. K, 6th Inf., and Sergt. James H. Robbins, Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Gibson, Alaska, Feb. 3, 1905, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Jacob Hellriegel, Co. K, 3d Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry W. Bathany, 3d Inf. (Jan. 4, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 13, 1905, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Isaac Bernstein, Troop D, 4th Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Major James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Austin, 4th Cav. (Jan. 4, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wright, Wash., Jan. 13, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James L. Greene, Co. H, 10th Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf.; Capt. Henry E. Evans, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf. (Jan. 24, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, battalion adjutant, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James E. McDonald, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 24th Inf., will assemble at Fort Harrison, Mont., on Monday, Jan. 9, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Commissary Sergt. William H. Rivers, 24th Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Jan. 3, D.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Hermann Hall, C.S., 24th Inf.; Capt. George P. White, Q.M.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. Behr, A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of the following named enlisted men for the position of post commissary sergeant: Sergt. Major Philip E. Cantlon, junior grade, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco; Sergt. Henry Guth, 32d Co. C.A., Fort Baker; Battalion Sergt. Major James T. MacDonald, 21st Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco; Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan, 70th Co. C.A., Presidio of San Francisco; Q.M. Sergt. Roy G. Sigler, Co. E, 13th Inf., Alcatraz Island; Sergt. Hugo Winter, 1st Battery, F.A., Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 3, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major John L. Phillips, surgeon, U.S.A.; Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, A.C.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., recorder, is appointed to meet at the Army building, New York city, on Feb. 6, 1905, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men for eligibility for the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: First Lieut. Benjamin H. Bennett, Jr., from the 15th Inf., to the 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred M. Green from the 25th Inf., to the 15th Inf. (Lieutenant Green will join the 15th Infantry. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following transfers of chaplains are made: Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley from the 14th Infantry to the Artillery Corps; Chaplain Leslie R. Groves from the Artillery Corps to the 14th Infantry. The chaplains named will remain on their present duties until the arrival of the 14th Infantry at its station in the United States, when Chaplain Headley will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and Chaplain Groves will join his regiment. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., from the 19th Inf., to the 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, from the 25th Inf. to the 19th Inf. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Timothy O'Brien, 19th Battery, F.A.; 1st Sergt. Henderson Lloyd, Co. C, 4th Inf. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Hudemann upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 11. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf.; Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf.; Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf.; James H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf.; Edward Croft, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf.; Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf.; Sydney H. Hopson, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Allen, A.C.; Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf.; Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf.; Roderick Dew, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 7, D. Colo.)

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle, Nov. 22.  
DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki Jan. 16 for Honolulu.  
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.  
LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.  
LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Jan. 14 for San Francisco.  
SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.  
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 15. To sail for Manila Jan. 25.  
SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 15.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 31 for Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 16, 1905.

John S. Tichenor, of New York city, international secretary for the supervision of Y.M.C.A. work in the Army and Navy; F. A. Morrison, Vermont State secretary, Y.M.C.A., and Charles H. Wilson, secretary of the Burlington branch, Y.M.C.A., called on Col. William M. Wallace, C.O., Tuesday morning in relation to the establishment of a branch of the Y.M.C.A. at this post. Colonel Wallace gave the gentlemen a very hearty welcome, and Lieut. David McKell, Art. Corps, escorted them through the garrison. The object of the Y.M.C.A. is to establish a branch with a secretary to work with the men, giving them amusement programs and in other ways to make garrison life a pleasure. They extend a hearty welcome to the men to visit their rooms in Burlington, requesting them to come in uniform, as no prejudice against the blue or olive-drab exists there. Further details will be known as to the establishment of a branch Y.M.C.A. here when the State committee meets at Rutland, Vt., on Jan. 23.

The members of the 12th Battalion, F.A., held their first dance in the post gymnasium, Wednesday evening. There was a very large attendance and all thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The hall was tastefully decorated. The committee was Corps. Michael A. O'Hare, 23d; John Alayator, 27th; Privts. Coleman Browne, 23d, and Peter Gilligan, 27th. Next Wednesday the members of the 2d Squadron will make their first appearance here with a function of this kind. They intend to have it run on the same plan as their Fort Myer dances, which were a credit to the 15th Cavalry at that post.

At a meeting of the Officers' Club to act upon the resignation of Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., as president, the resignation was accepted, and Colonel Wallace was elected in his stead.

Lieut. William C. Gardenhire's sister, Miss Augusta Gardenhire, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire, on Monday left for New York en route to Atlanta, Ga.

The possible transfer of the Cavalry to Artillery is creating a great deal of discussion at this garrison, as it is believed without doubt the 15th Cavalry will be taken if this move were approved. From the conversation at this post it is judged that the move would be a very unsatisfactory one, the men especially condemning it.

At its annual meeting Co. M, Vermont N.G., gathered for the first time in the new armory erected for it by ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury. A handsome drawing was presented to the company by Major H. Edward Dyer, V.N.G., after which the election of officers for the coming year took place. The arrangements for the grand opening ball, in which the military of Fort Ethan Allen, Plattsburg Barracks and Burlington are to participate, were then gone through by Captain Woodbury. The Vermont militiamen have an armory to be proud of.

A party of officers and ladies of this garrison witnessed the performance by the Elite Lady Minstrels, at Essex Junction last Tuesday. The play was very amusing and was given by local talent. After the show the party adjourned to the quarters of Lieuts. A. J. Lynch and Warren Dean, where they enjoyed a dainty spread.

A proposition for the uniting of the Ethan Allen Club and the Algonquin Club, of Burlington, will be taken up at the next meeting of each organization. It is intended that either a new club house be built or that the present site of one of the clubs be purchased. To carry the movement through, with a new club house, will mean an appropriation of \$50,000.

While skating on the rink Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. W. T. Johnson fell and sprained her ankle, which will confine her to her home for some time. Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, while in Burlington a few days ago, had a fall and she has been compelled to take her bed.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Drury, of Essex Junction, Vt., parents of Mrs. H. D. Snyder, wife of Major Snyder, Med. Dept., will leave their home to-morrow for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on a visit to their daughter and son-in-law. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux were at Plattsburg Barracks for a few days the past week.

Secretary Wilson, of the Burlington Y.M.C.A., states that men of this post have told him that they do not like to attend church in Burlington owing to a prejudice against their uniform. They say that when they go to church an usher requests them to take a seat at the rear, and other disagreeable and embarrassing incidents have occurred. Mr. Wilson intends asking the various ministers to do all in their power to rectify this. It is believed that a strong prejudice does exist against the uniform in Burlington, but it is hoped that the ministers may alter this. Sunday evenings a large number of men generally go to Burlington to church, and when you see men on the street that have declared their intention of going to church, you can guess that something is wrong.

Mrs. William M. Wallace's suggestion for the formation of a card club at this garrison was highly approved, and the first gathering will be held on Feb. 21, and every three weeks thereafter.

Mrs. Richard Kenney, mother of Mrs. W. C. Tremaine and wife of Senator Kenney, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Tremaine, left Friday evening for her home at Dover, Del.

Arrangements have been made with the postal officials, whereby the garrison will have a Sunday mail service. The mail orderly will drive to Burlington and receive the mail at 8:30 a.m.

Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel entertained Mrs. Joseph T. Clark, Miss Loughborough, Mrs. F. J. Koester, Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, Mrs. W. C. Tremaine and Mrs. Richard Kenney at an afternoon tea, Thursday, with a game of bridge which was much enjoyed.

A very pretty Artillery dinner was served at Major Gresham's quarters on Wednesday evening by the Misses Kathrine, Isabella and Louise Gresham and Miss Frances Cameron, to Lieuts. Charles H. Patterson, Scott Baker, Charles Blakely, David McKell, Art. Corps, and Milton G. Holliday, 15th Cav.

The gallery competition in Troop K, 15th Cav., resulted in a second victory for the 2d Squad, and they enjoyed their dinner yesterday. The results were: 2d Squad 169, per cent. 61.4; 3d Squad 152, per cent. 50.6; 4th Squad 147, per cent. 58.8; 1st Squad 114, per cent. 57. Total per cent. of all firing, 56.7. Highest individual score, Blacksmith Barth, 22.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers gave a very pleasant dinner party, at which the prevailing color was pink. The guests were Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin and Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt.

The hop for the officers and ladies on Saturday evening was attended by about thirty couples. The 15th Cavalry orchestra under the direction of Chief Musician Charles Burger, furnished the music. After the hop several charming dishes were served. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Miss Emily Gayle, Lieuts. Clifton Norton and I. S. Martin. Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, entertained a large party composed of bachelor officers and young unmarried ladies of the garrison, which was chaperoned by Mrs. John C. Gresham.

Major and Mrs. Hoppin entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. The prevailing color was red and the guests were Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. S. Van Leer. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson's guests at a dinner party on Sunday evening, to meet their guest, Miss Grace Russell, were Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W. W. Overton and Charles H. Patterson.

Every afternoon the officers, ladies and children turn out, en masse, to enjoy skating on the artificial rink at this garrison. Young and old are in the delightful party; good and poor skaters alike wear smiling countenances. Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., will take a three



months' leave when he is able to travel. He has been ill for some months with appendicitis, was operated upon and has been improving. He will go to his home at Birmingham, Ala.

Q.M. Sergt. William Maxey, Troop A, 15th Cav., has had a large amount of real estate willed him, has been granted his discharge by purchase, and will leave shortly for Evansville, Ind., to settle the estate and then go to Kansas City, Mo., and engage in the drygoods business.

Lieut. Clifford Norton, 15th Cav., entertained a party of the young people on Friday evening. Among them were Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, Mrs. John C. Gresham, Miss Isabel Gresham, Miss Louise Gresham, Miss Emily Gayle, Lieuts. Milton G. Holliday, Francis Ruggles, Samuel Van Leer and Scott Baker. The affair was a most pleasant and amusing one.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, 1905.

There has been sufficient in the gaiety of the past week to satisfy the ardent followers of pleasure, and with dinners, dances, cards, it has been a varied program.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Ramsey D. Potts gave a small tea at five to meet Mrs. Scott, of Philadelphia. Mrs. H. C. Carbaugh, of Washington, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty. Miss Boykin, of Springfield, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall.

Major and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler entertained at dinner Sunday evening, at the Chamberlin, Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, and Lieut. Houston Eldredge, U.S.N.

Mrs. Frank Brown has returned to the post and is comfortably settled at the Chamberlin for the winter. Miss Bonzano, of Philadelphia, spent last week here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Harris. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems are registered at the Chamberlin.

Sunday evening Capt. Conway H. Arnold, U.S.N., who is to command the new battleship West Virginia, and Mrs. Arnold, gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Strother Smith, Miss Reitch, and Paymr. Trevor W. Leutze, U.S.N.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Leonard Waldron entertained at high five in honor of Miss Reich, niece of Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Miss Gertrude Hughes carried off a beautiful pink silk opera bag and Miss Boykin a finely embroidered linen handkerchief and Mrs. Gerry a silver hat pin.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. H. C. Carbaugh. Those invited to meet Mrs. Carbaugh were: Capt. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, and Lieut. Louis T. Boisseau.

Tuesday evening Gen. Caleb H. Carlton gave a small dinner to Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley, Mrs. Frank Brown, Major and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler, Miss Sullivan, and Lieut. Houston Eldredge.

Mrs. Stanley D. Embick entertained the Ladies' Card Club Monday afternoon. The prize was won by Mrs. John B. Kimberly.

Mrs. A. T. Converse is visiting friends in Washington. Mrs. Dougherty is making her home at the Chamberlin while her husband, Lieut. Comdr. John A. Dougherty, is on duty in Southern waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond entertained at a delightful euchre party Saturday evening. The tally cards were unique and were made by Mrs. Raymond; they were hand-painted Dutch dolls for the ladies and brownies for the men. Mrs. William Pence won the ladies' first prize, a beautiful bronze mirror. Mrs. Louis Chappellear won a hand-painted vase for the lone hand prize, and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley the booby. Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, for the gentlemen's first prize, received a Royal Doulton pitcher. Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard a stein for the lone hand prize, and the booby fell to Lieut. Norton E. Work.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick entertained at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams.

Lieut. James Grey has returned to the post with his bride. Mrs. Grey is an accomplished musician and is receiving a warm welcome with the Artillery.

There is a craze for bridge, far and away ahead of any season. Parties are given morning, afternoon, and evening, and two or even three invitations for the same day are not thought remarkable for the popular bridge woman. For the next week and, in fact, for all winter, this style of entertainment bids fair to hold its sway. Mrs. Harry T. Barnes gives a bridge party on Thursday and Mrs. John T. Gifford has cards out for bridge on Friday.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins entertained the children at a birthday party for her little daughter, Gertrude. Euchre was played and the prizes were won by Miss Anne Brown Kimberly and Miss Florence Booker.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 16, 1905.

The Fort Riley Hunt Club, which was recently established on a very firm basis, is reported as in a most flourishing condition, with about forty members enrolled. The new club has adopted the constitution and by-laws of the old hunt club, which was so well known in and out of Army circles during the period preceding the Spanish-American War. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., has been elected president and master of hounds. Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Adjutant, 9th Cav., has been elected secretary and treasurer. The following officers have been named as whips: Capt. J. C. W. Brooks and C. H. McNeil, Field Art., and Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav. The reservation is well stocked with jack rabbits and coyotes, both of which, particularly the latter, make the chase more than interesting. The club kennels have been established in the old gun shed in the Cavalry post, near the Veterinary hospital, which was formerly used for that purpose by the old organization. Several fox hounds were received last week from Kentucky from a famous kennel and have been installed in their new home. This number will be added to and it is also the intention to breed. Wolf hounds will also be included on the list of dogs. The runs of the club will be, at least, weekly affairs. The ladies have been honorary members. Already two runs have taken place, both being entirely successful. Jacks were followed on both occasions, the greyhounds working well. On the last run, which occurred on Sunday, two ladies braved the inclement weather and were rewarded by being in at the finish.

The post fell into the grasp of old Boreas on Tuesday morning and ever since everyone has been realizing what real winter weather means. Snow to the depth of about seven inches fell before Wednesday morning, while the fierce North wind piled it into many high drifts. Since then the thermometer has been down as low as twelve below zero. Sleighing is excellent. The quartermaster has had a large wagon-bed fitted with seats and put on runners, which carries many a jolly party. The batteries have scraped a clear space west of the parade ground and banked the snow. Water will be turned in the space, which will make an excellent skating ground.

The body of Artificer Frank Fle, 7th Horse Battery, was found on Saturday near the tracks of the Union Pacific Railway, about a mile from the station. It was evident that he had been struck by a train while walking up the track. He had been in the Service over eighteen years, being on his sixth enlistment. He was a native of Philadelphia.

The gymnasium was opened for use this week and since the first day has been thronged. The classes in gymnastics, two troops at a time, are at work there under the

charge of Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav. The instructors are Lieutenants Mueller, Laurson, and Winfree. Visitors are allowed as long as they do not interfere with the work. In the evening the men patronize the institution in large numbers. Capt. Cameron intends to give an exhibition at the end of the instruction term, the last of March.

The case of smallpox that developed in the post hospital has been cured. The other inmates of the same ward who were quarantined for fifteen days have been restored to duty. The disease seems to have run its course in the nearby town and no more danger is apprehended from that source, it is understood.

Lieut. J. R. Shook, Med. Dept., from Fort Leavenworth, was in the post for several days last week. Vetn. Samuel Glasson, 9th Cav., who has been at this post visiting for several days on leave, returned Wednesday to his station at Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., who has been in the East on a leave, returned to the post on Monday.

Commencing this week the guns, caissons and limbers, the new ordnance material with which the 7th Field Battery (Horse) has been equipped since last summer, will be returned to the Rock Island Arsenal to be critically examined for any defects that have been brought out during the six months' test. Many defects have been discovered by the expert mechanic who accompanied the pieces here and a remedy presented. The new pieces to be sent here will be equipped with new seat-arms in order to lessen the possibility of the gunner catching his arm in the wheel. The shields on the present pieces are of soft steel and not bullet proof, having been placed on the pieces in a hurry in order that they might be fully equipped before being sent here for test. The new pieces will be equipped with bullet proof shields which have been manufactured by an armor-plate concern in the East. Two pockets on the right and left sides of the new pieces will be an innovation. The one on the right will hold the gunner's quadrant and the one on the left the telescopic sight. There will also be changes on the latches with which the aprons and limbers are equipped. The battery commander's telescope will be returned to the Chief of Ordnance for examination.

Major William H. Coffin, Field Art., Mrs. Coffin and Mrs. Mansfield, mother of Mrs. Coffin, returned to-day from New York city, where the major has been on an extended leave. While away Mrs. Mansfield was very ill, but is now convalescing.

The polo club will hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of electing officers.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1905.

The semi-monthly dance given by the officers of the club on the evening of the thirteenth proved to be one of the most successful and enjoyable ones so far this season. Among the outsiders present were Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn, the Misses Fee, Miss Swing and Capt. B. M. Koehler, from Fort Schuyler; Mrs. Tweedey, Mr. Henderson and Mr. W. Holden Weeks, Miss Burbank and Miss Murtha from New York, and Miss Potter and Mr. Horace Potter of Flushing, N.Y. Major and Mrs. J. M. Wolfe, who have been visitors at the post, left for Washington, D.C., last Monday.

On Saturday last there was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William K. Moore a daughter.

Mrs. Harry G. Bishop, wife of Captain Bishop, has successfully undergone the operation for which she has been in New York and is rapidly recovering. She is expected to return to the post in a few days.

From the present outlook, nearly all the officers of the post and school will attend the annual charity ball, to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 2. The officers will appear in full dress uniform.

Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.C., from West Point, with a party of friends, visited the post last week, and during a short stay were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis. Mr. Mayor, of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N.Y., was another visitor at the fort during the past week.

Little Neck Bay is now completely frozen over, and the ice pond in the post, which has been covered with skaters, will soon be deserted for the larger body of ice.

A concert was given in the post chapel Wednesday last participated in by friends of the Young Men's Christian Association from Bayside, Flushing, and other adjacent points. Secretary Boynton, of the post branch, states that these entertainments will be given from time to time during the winter months, and that a series of addresses and talks to enlisted men will be given during January, February and March. The men take great interest in these addresses, and the first, given on Tuesday last, was largely attended.

Reports from the commanding officers of the torpedo planters show that progress is being made in submarine mine work at Forts Screven, Fremont and Monroe. Excellent working weather is reported from all three planters, and satisfactory results are being obtained in the handling and planting of mines and the instruction of the enlisted men in this work.

The last meeting of the Military Social Club, of Willett's Point, prior to the ball on the 21st, was held Tuesday evening. From the ticket returns and the unusual interest manifested in the dance, it promises to be the largest affair ever given by enlisted men in this vicinity. A large number of men from Governors Island and Fort Schuyler have signified their intention of being present.

Invitations have been received by the officers and ladies stationed at Fort Totten to an informal hop to be given by the officers and ladies at Fort Slocum, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 20.

#### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 16, 1905.

After the breakdown in the power house of the Rapid Transit Company the cars are once more running and communication with Chattanooga is again easy. Last week several of the officers and a good many of the enlisted men were caught by the accident at Rossville and were compelled to walk out to the post.

Lieut. William L. Little, Med. Dept., is enjoying a ten days' leave with Mrs. Little at Shelbyville, Tenn. On Monday, Jan. 9, Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Connell, 7th Cav., entertained Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav., and Lieut. A. F. Commisky at dinner.

In preparation for the coming Philippine trip, Mrs. Moose, wife of Chaplain Moose, 7th Cav., and children have gone to Morrillville, Ark., where they will reside during the chaplain's tour of duty in the islands. Chaplain Moose expects to go on leave shortly and will join Mrs. Moose until the expiration of his leave.

Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Bach had as their guests at a charming little dinner, Lieut. A. F. Commisky, 7th Cav., and Lieut. H. E. Mann, 7th Cav. Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 9th Cav., while on sick leave paid this post a brief visit this week, the guest of Lieut. H. C. Tatum, 7th Cav.

On account of the cold weather here drills have been suspended and horse exercise substituted in their place. The fine, level, well-kept roads through the park and in the vicinity give unexcelled facilities for this, and the numberless roads give a pleasant variety of route. Along each road are monuments, statues and tablets commemorating the positions and deeds of various troops at different times of the battle, lending a great interest to trips through the reservation. Snow has been falling at different times during the past week, only to be melted by the sun's rays afterwards and forming with the sticky, red Georgia clay a slush and mud that would put to shame a Virginia road.

On Wednesday, Jan. 11, Lieut. A. F. McLean, 7th Cav., and Miss Maria Muller, sister-in-law of Capt. S. R. H.

Tompkins, 7th Cav., were quietly married at the Catholic church in Chattanooga by the Rev. Father Tobin. Lieut. A. F. Commisky, 7th Cav., acted as best man, and the bride was given away by Captain Tompkins. Only the immediate relatives of the bride were present on account of the serious illness of Lieutenant McLean's father. On the completion of the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. McLean left on a wedding trip southwards. The day after the wedding a telegram was received carrying the distressing news of the death of Lieutenant McLean's father, and though it was not unexpected, was nevertheless a great source of grief. Lieut. and Mrs. McLean returned to Fort Oglethorpe in a day or so.

Capt. Matthew C. Butler, 7th Cav., left for New York on a ten days' leave to act as best man at the wedding of his father, Gen. M. C. Butler, retired, on Wednesday Jan. 11.

Dr. Wall returned this week from a six weeks' tour of duty at Fort Morgan, Ala. The doctor speaks with great pleasure of the magnificent duck shooting he enjoyed in Mobile bay. Mrs. Mossman, an aunt of Lieut. William M. Connell, is visiting him and Mrs. Connell at this post.

The new gymnasium at this post is to be turned over to the quartermaster on Monday of this coming week. Everyone is anxiously waiting for the time when it will be thrown open for use, and as it is unusually well equipped in every detail, a great deal of pleasure and benefit is expected from it. Two splendid bowling alleys are built in the well-lighted basement of the building, and a carbine gallery of twenty-five yards range, the target wall well lighted by acetylene gas, will also be available for practice. Hot and cold shower baths and dressing rooms are provided, being a great convenience for those who go there.

The regular bi-monthly hop was given by the officers of the 7th Cavalry on Friday night, and while not so largely attended as might be expected, was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Saffer's orchestra from Chattanooga furnished the music. A good punch was provided to refresh the weary and comfort the thirsty. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Connell entertained with a hop supper, Mrs. Mossman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bach, Lieut. J. V. Spring, jr., Miss Martha Frayser and Lieut. H. E. Mann.

Part of each day is spent in training the new horses recently sent to the regiment. The most efficient non-commissioned officers are placed in charge and the work is progressing rapidly.

On Sunday, Jan. 15, the men of the 2d Squadron, 7th Cav., who were designated in recent orders, were discharged, preparatory to the Philippine service. It is estimated that about twenty men per troop will be required to recruit up to the maximum. Most of the old men are going with the troops.

Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., entertained Miss Frayser, Lieutenants Spring and Mann at dinner Sunday night. Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Herr, 7th Cav., left Sunday morning for Fort Myer, to take station.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 14, 1905.

Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln gave a delightful tea last week which was attended by nearly all at the post.

Dr. R. E. Oliver, of the Dental Corps, was a recent visitor at Fort Logan, en route from Manila to his new station at West Point.

Fire call was sounded just before tattoo last Tuesday, during a heavy snow storm. The furnace chimney in the bachelor building filled with gas, which in exploding gave every appearance of a large blaze. As the thermometer was below zero all were glad that the fire amounted to nothing.

Professor Jacobsen and the band are giving us concerts three times a week in the post hall now that the cold weather has prevented outdoor music. The concerts are excellent and draw large crowds.

Through the efforts of the post commander the selling of clothing in Denver by a few of the enlisted men has received a blow. A civilian, who has been acting as an agent in the traffic was last week held to the Federal Grand Jury by U.S. Commissioner Capron on a charge of having ordnance stores and clothing in his possession unlawfully.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wilson received last Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Wilson's sister, Miss Abercrombie, who is visiting them.

Colonel Mansfield is in command of the department during the absence of General Baldwin. The colonel goes into Denver daily. Major Phister is in command of the regiment and post.

Lieut. John R. Devereux, Med. Dept., has relieved Lieut. J. F. Siler here, and the latter has left for his new station, Fort Meade. Dr. Devereux's family are expected to join him within the week.

Lieut. Alden Trotter, Coast Art., en route to his post, Honolulu, H.I., after a four months leave spent at his home in Mississippi, has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Marquart for several days. Lieutenant Trotter was in the 2d Infantry before he transferred to the Artillery, and has been among old friends while here.

Major W. O. Owen, post surgeon, left yesterday for Fort Leavenworth to appear before a retiring board in session there, for examination.

The past week has been the coldest of the winter, ten degrees above zero being the highest point on the thermometer on several days.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1905.

The Friday evening hops are becoming quite popular and are much enjoyed by the garrison and out-of-town people.

A "Euchre" club has been organized for the season, in which almost the entire garrison are members, to meet semi-monthly.

Mrs. Rowan has arrived in the post and will be quite an acquisition.

The new chaplain and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, are so cordial and entertain so pleasantly that they have added much to the society of the garrison.

The garrison is filling up in the last month. Among the recent arrivals are Mrs. Wade, wife of Captain Wade; Captain Glasgow, aide to the commanding general.

Mrs. Wood has returned from Connecticut where she had been called by the death of her father.

Mrs. Birnie gave a delightful ladies' luncheon of ten covers on Jan. 17. Decorations in pink.

Mrs. Heistand has been entertaining with charming dinners twice a week for some time, for which she is becoming noted.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 10, 1905.

Captains Pattison, Frissell and Mc Masters returned on Monday from a hunting trip down the Missouri river. They had very good success, bringing home several fine deer.

The ladies' afternoon card club met this week at Mrs. Rice's. Mrs. Andrus and Mrs. McDonald carried home the prizes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. The table decorations were in yellow (the Cavalry color), and the guests were Major and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. Valliant, Mrs. DeLoffre, sr., and Miss DeLoffre.

Lieutenant Wallach invited the entire garrison to his quarters on Saturday night to have a taste of genuine old "New Jersey Apple Jack." Other refreshments were also served and altogether the evening was a most enjoyable one.



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The General Board of the Navy has given preliminary consideration to the plans for the North Atlantic Fleet after May 25 next, the probable date for the conclusion of target practice. It has already been decided that none of the large ships will participate in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers off Hampton Roads next June. The vessels of the Coast Squadron, the Torpedo Flotilla and possibly a few of the ships of the Training Squadron will take part, but some other plan will be arranged for the fighting ships. Another cruise to Europe has been suggested, but if this plan is adopted, it will not follow that of last summer, when the ships were sent to unhealthy ports, the men were not given enough shore liberty and taken altogether the outing was anything but a success. It is probable that a long cruise will be arranged for the Battleship Squadron and the Cruiser Squadron; that the ships may go to the waters of Northern Europe is not unlikely, though the board has not yet decided to recommend this.

We complete this week the publication of the order changing the uniform of the Army. We have given it in full because it concerns every officer and enlisted man in the Army, and many of them will never see it except in this paper. It is now two years since we published the last uniform order and we hope that it will be many years before we have occasion to publish another. It is all well enough to criticize officers for not living within their means, but it will help the matter very much if everything possible is done to lessen their pecuniary burdens so that their pay can be made to go as far as possible.

There is considerable concern felt in naval circles as to the cause of the recent explosion of the 12-inch gun which was being tested at Indian Head. No satisfactory explanation has yet been found, but the report of the Special Board on Ordnance has not yet been received and until that has reached the Chief of bureau there can be no explanation of the accident.

A Cavalry correspondent sends us a humorous sketch entitled: "New mount for the Cavalry transferred to the Artillery. New mount for disappearing guns." It shows an officer in Cavalry equipment mounted astride of a disappearing gun guiding it by the reins and digging his spurs into its sides to accelerate its movements.

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**BRITISH SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES.**

We find some excellent remarks, with which we can fully agree, upon the subject of temperance in a speech made before a temperance society at Gibraltar by Lord Charles Beresford. "When I was a young man," said this distinguished representative of the British service, "I was an athlete. I used to box, ride steeple-chases and races, play football, and enter in other sports and pastimes. When I put myself into training I never drank any wine, spirits, or beer, for the simple reason that I felt I could get fit quicker without taking any; now I am older, and have a position of great responsibility, often entailing quick thought and instant decision. I drink no wine, spirits or beer, not because they do me harm, not because I think it wrong to drink, but because I am more ready for any work imposed upon me day or night; always fresh, always cheery, and in good temper. When I first joined the service about forty-five years ago, men never came off to the ship after leave unless they were intoxicated. In those days men were not treated with that reason and common sense with which they are now treated; they were only allowed ashore once in three months. Now they are allowed to go ashore whenever possible, and the result is a marked decrease in intoxication. I let men go ashore on every possible occasion, and the privilege has been well repaid as the leave-breaking has been reduced almost to 'nil.' The Governor and the civil authorities inform me that they hardly ever see a man intoxicated in the streets. This is a proof that the men appreciate the privileges granted them and come ashore and behave like gentlemen."

No man has a better title to speak on this subject than Admiral Beresford, for few men have had a larger experience and he is far from being a faddist of any kind. We especially commend his further statement that "Personally, I do not believe in any system of compulsion." We are heartily in sympathy with any man, be he priest or laic, who preaches temperance from the platform of individual liberty of action. Temperance in all things, important as it is to others, is especially so to members of the military services who, when on duty, must always be on the alert and have complete control of mind and body. It is because we believe that the canteen, properly conducted, promotes the end Lord Charles had in view, and which we have in view, that we favor it.

Soldiers should be treated like men and taught a self-control which saves them under all circumstances from the temptation to excess. Great good has resulted in the British army from the adoption of this method. In India, after twenty years' experience of the contrary method, they have abandoned the policy of prohibiting drinking in the army. "You might as well," Lord Kitchener said, "try to hasten the millennium."

Describing the British method, in a letter from Lucknow, Mr. William E. Curtis tells us, that they have established there soldiers' institutes and clubs in which liquor is sold in small quantities. The regulation of the liquor traffic is placed very largely under the control of the men themselves, without semblance of official interference and the fact that drinking is not forbidden, and liquor can be readily obtained, lessens the desire for it under the stimulus of adventure and risk. Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief, takes an active part in the temperance work and in the administration of the soldiers' institutes and details officers to attend to their arrangement and management. They are intended to furnish the men with a loafing place under their own control where they can be free from the restraints of authority and the presence of their officers, who only come there by invitation to entertainments, etc., except for the purpose of general supervision.

The Government furnishes the building, provides the furniture, fuel, lights, a library of excellent books, which are interchanged between stations, a piano for the amusement hall and all of the permanent fixtures. The men are required to provide their own books and newspapers, crockery and glassware, which they can readily do out of the profits of the canteen. They are encouraged to organize singing clubs, amateur theatricals and other entertainments, in which they take the greatest interest. These matters are under the direction of their own committees and the club is the headquarters of all the soldier sporting organizations and committees.

There is one room, under the control of the Army Temperance Association, where religious exercises are allowed, but the discussion of religious and political subjects is forbidden within the rooms of the institute itself. Card playing is allowed, but not for money. And, mirabile dictu, this temperance association has established outside the posts, in the bazaars frequented by soldiers, recreation clubs where the sale of rum, beer and other liquors is permitted.

Concerning these soldiers' institutes, Colonel De Barthe, secretary of military affairs in the cabinet of the Viceroy, said to Mr. Curtis: "Under the present sys-



tem, an effort is being made to furnish homelike, attractive club-houses, where the enlisted men may pass their leisure time in comfortable chairs, with pleasant surroundings, games, newspapers, magazines, books, writing materials and a well-filled library. We give them a lunch-room and a bar which are much more attractive than any of the native bazaars can offer. They are allowed to drink liquor on the premises in moderation, and the regulations of the institute are enforced by a committee of the men themselves, which appeals to their honor, their pride and their love for their profession. A drunken enlisted man is quite as much of a humiliation to his comrades as a drunken officer would be to his associates, and the men feel quite as much responsibility in restraining each other and in preventing their comrades from getting into trouble as their officers—perhaps more. To this spirit, this esprit de corps, we appeal, and find after several years of experience that the institutes promote temperance, health, discipline and contentment among the men.

"The surgeons of the service will tell you, and their reports contain the details, that the largest amount of disease and the worst cases are due to contact with natives in the bazaars of the cities near which our barracks are located. It is impossible to keep the men out of them, and their visits can only be lessened by furnishing counter attractions. The soldiers' institutes have proved to be the strongest ever devised. Anyone who knows India can tell instantly where soldiers' institutes have not been established by examining the sick reports of the officers of the medical corps."

This is the system that we could establish in our Army would Congress permit. Instead of helping our officers to make an efficient, well-disciplined and contented Army, the law makers hamper them in every way. They furnish no adequate punishment for desertion and by doing violence to human nature in the attempt to carry out theories which have been discredited the world over, they promote ennui and discontent among the enlisted men and thus increase their disposition to desert. "You cannot prevent men from drinking any more than you can prevent them from swearing or indulging in any other vice," said Colonel De Barthe, "but you can diminish the amount of vice by judicious measures, and that we believe is being done by our institutes."

#### WAR, THE EDUCATOR.

In times like these, when many intelligent and right-minded men are contending that war is an unmixed and preventable evil, it is reassuring to hear an eminent Christian leader speak a word of manly protest against that unreasoning dogma. Such a voice comes from the venerable Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who, in addressing a large audience of young men and women at a banquet in Philadelphia on the evening of Jan. 11, said:

"I venture to say to our peace friends, here in Philadelphia, that they have overstated their anti-war doctrine, which they say will overcome war entirely. I know no more important element in our character building than is exemplified by war, and its consequent lesson of strict attention to duty. And all this finds its expression in the words: 'The strenuous life.' I, as a minister, very much wish that the principles of the Friends might prevail and eternal peace be assured, but we have not yet arrived at that point. At this time much must be done by force, and that is why every young man must learn to fight to the last and, if necessary, die at his post. I also think that the military training, so-called, in many of our schools is a good thing for many of the pampered youths who attend them. For they instill in these boys the principles of strict attention to duty, so necessary for a successful career in the business world."

In this timely and courageous utterance Bishop Foss has forcibly reminded his fellow-churchmen that war has an ethical value and military training an educational influence which cannot be denied. It is to the military service that we all turn for the loftiest standards of duty, fidelity, self-sacrifice and obedience. It is in that service that the individual acquires the highest sense of responsibility, justice and honor. The oath-bound calling of the soldier broadens his self-respect, teaches him to respect the rights of others and schools him in habits of order, cleanliness and health. And just as the soldier serves as the example for individuals in those things, so the Army serves as the model for aggregations of individuals. The organization of the Army, its methods, discipline and regulations are copied more or less closely in associations of one kind or another in nearly every field of human endeavor. And chiefly for this reason, that in addition to developing the best qualities of the individual, they afford the best agencies ever devised by human genius for the prosecution of important enterprises by large bodies of men acting in concert. In business institutions employing thousands of persons where method, order and well-defined responsibility are essential to success, in civic associations devoted to non-military interests, in the police organizations of our cities and towns and even in certain important departments of religious endeavor—in all these and in other fields of human activity one may find organizations based upon the Army model and administered more or less closely in accordance with Army methods. Those methods are designed first of all to insure faithful and efficient service, but besides that their operation is such as to secure justice, safety, and due reward for the individual. The Army

has an ever-present regard for the health, comfort and well-being of its individual members. It is the most highly organized form of human energy known to man, and its effectiveness is measurable by the extent to which its administration conforms to the principles of justice, honor and fair play.

Bishop Foss correctly estimates the educational value of military training in our schools. Its whole effect is salutary and helpful. It teaches the boy at his most impressionable age the great lesson of obedience and respect for authority, appealing to his manliest impulses and inculcating in him that sense of duty and responsibility which is the basis of an upright and well-rounded character. In its effect upon his physical welfare this training is no less wholesome. It teaches correct habits, encourages rational athletics, and develops the qualities of courage and self-reliance. The appearance of boys, both individually and collectively, at schools where military training is given is a convincing evidence of the wisdom of that system. It is a beneficent and unflinching force for manliness, order and progress, and its adoption at every institution, public and private, where boys are taught, would mean an immense improvement in American physique.

Nor is war itself, which military training suggests, entirely without its compensations. It inspires love of country, without which no nation is secure, and discloses those ideals of devotion and self-sacrifice which give strength and luster to national character. In itself war is cruel and wasteful, but it has, nevertheless, a certain influence upon the lives of nations which is uplifting. War among civilized nations is almost invariably followed by increased intellectual and industrial activity and progress in the countries involved. The trained energy of armies returns to the vocations of peace and increases the productive capacity of the people. Pride in repairing the wastes of war encourages habits of industry and thrift. The burden of debt, national and individual, enforces economy, and as was the case with our own country after the Civil War, and with France after her war with Prussia, lends increased impetus to the development of natural resources. This material progress is accompanied too, by a corresponding advance of education, and it is probable that the periods of greatest activity in the intellectual life of a nation are those immediately following its struggles in arms.

War is no longer a business but a means, and its final aim is peace. It is costliest to the nation which is least prepared for it, and its heaviest burdens will fall upon those races who lack the military spirit. If there is a fool's paradise for nations it is a peace without preparedness for defense—the supine and spiritless place in which "wealth accumulates and men decay."

#### IS THE NEW BAYONET ALL RIGHT?

Simultaneously with the announcement in these columns last week that the Ordnance Department of the Army had suspended the issue of the new model magazine rifle, we published some highly interesting remarks on the subject of the rod bayonet by Major William P. Evans, Military Secretary's Department, U.S.A. With reference to the suspension of the issue of the new rifle, it was explained that it was done as a result of reports received from United States Army officers with the opposing armies in Manchuria, tending to show that the bayonet has been extensively and effectively used in the present war, and that consequently it was the desire of the Ordnance Department to ascertain whether the rod bayonet provided for the new rifle is adapted to the possible requirements of modern warfare. The utterances of Major Evans and the various Army officers who commented upon his paper were all in condemnation of the rod bayonet, their judgment being that the implement is neither a very good ramrod nor a very good bayonet.

With the reports from our Army officers in Manchuria, the consequent suspension of issue of the new rifle and the publication of Major Evans's striking paper in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association, the whole question as to the value of the bayonet under modern military conditions has been re-opened. Since the beginning of the war in the Far East many engagements have been fought in which the bayonet is said to have been used with great effect, and while we have been unwilling to accept the reports of this fighting at their face value, there is evidence to show that several of them are substantially correct. Major Evans cites nine instances in which, according to reports from various sources, the bayonet played a conspicuous part. He quotes General Kuropatkin to the effect that at Motien Pass "the Japanese were driven from their trenches after bayonet fighting." With regard to the battle of Tachichao Kuropatkin's official report says: "The Barnaulsk Regiment, reinforced by three battalions under Colonel De Brotin, swept back the enemy, making four bayonet charges and capturing a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition." Of the battle of Lone Tree Hill General Stakelberg's report is in part: "The Russian infantry stormed the hill, and fierce fighting at close quarters followed. Numbers of Japanese were bayoneted in the trenches." To this report General Sakharoff adds: "The Japanese defended the hill with great stubbornness and accepted a bayonet attack in which many of them perished." Speaking of the same battle another Russian officer, Colonel Danschenko, says: "The fighting on the crest of the hill was altogether with cold steel. The Russian officers, with swords waved aloft, leading the scaling column, were literally lifted into the

air by the Japanese bayonets and the Japanese then bayoneted the first of the Russian soldiers who piled in the trenches."

The extracts quoted are all from official reports. Press despatches have described half a dozen or more engagements in which the bayonet appears to have been used on both sides, and what are said to have been extracts from Japanese official reports have told of repeated bayonet charges by Japanese troops. We think it may be accepted as a fact that there has been bayonet fighting in the course of the Manchurian campaign, and that the lesson it teaches is that the bayonet is still to be reckoned as a vital factor of the infantry arm. It is in order, therefore, to inquire whether the bayonet adopted for our new magazine rifle is all that such an implement should be. The evidence at hand tends to support the belief that it is not. In form, as well as in length, it is inferior not only to the old bayonet of our own service, but to the bayonets now in use in other armies. The new Springfield rifle in its entire length from butt plate to muzzle is five and a half inches shorter than the Krag, so that even with bayonets of equal length, the soldier armed with the new Springfield would be at a serious disadvantage in bayonet conflict with the soldier armed with a Krag. In such fighting there is nothing to compensate for the loss of "reach." If the new rifle must be shorter than the Krag the bayonet should be long enough to give at least an equality of "reach." We invite attention to the following table, showing the length of the rifles used by the infantry of various great armies, with and without the bayonet:

Length of rifle.	Without bayonet.	With bayonet.
France (Lebel).....	51.457 inches.	71.85 inches.
Germany (Mauser).....	49.20	69.49
England (Lee-Metford).....	49.5	61.45
Russia (Mouzin).....	51.34	68.11
Japan (Arisaka).....	49.92	65.23
United States (Krag).....	48.9	61.37
United States (New Springfield).....	43.43	54

It will be seen that the advantage of foreign infantry over our own in the matter of "reach" in a bayonet conflict would range from 7.45 inches in the case of the British to nearly a foot and a half in the case of the French. The knowledge of such a disadvantage would be seriously demoralizing to its victims. They would instinctively shrink from a collision in which they knew that the superiority of "reach" was so largely with the enemy. Surely, if we are to retain the bayonet at all, it should be of such design and length as will place the American infantryman on an equality with the infantryman of other great armies in all that equips him for effectiveness in offense or defense. Assuming the soundness of the maxim that "the moral is to the physical as three to one," there is no excuse for handicapping the infantry soldier by arming him with a weapon which he knows to be inferior to that of his adversary and with which, in fighting at close quarters, he cannot defend himself. It is a fortunate thing that this question of the bayonet has been taken up at this time. It is a matter of deep concern to the entire Service, and it derives increased importance from the lessons of the war in the Far East as well as from the recent utterances of expert infantry officers of our own Army.

The question of promotion by selection in the Army and the Navy is now before the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Both of these officials, it is understood, favor some system of promotion by selection and are giving the matter their most careful attention with a view to devising, if possible, a system by which such selection could be made without doing injury to anyone and which would preclude the possibility of favoritism. The difficulty of the problem is well understood by those high in official life, who are studying the proposition, but the matter will certainly be called to the attention of the Congress at no distant day. With great care the Secretaries and the officers of both Services stationed in Washington have been reading the highly interesting letters that have recently appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on this subject. We publish a number of additional letters this week and would especially direct attention to the communication called "The Argument Against Selection," signed "Army." It is in direct reply to the letter of "Selectionist," which opened the discussion, and in these two letters we have the opposing sides of this controversy very fully and very ably presented. The other letters we publish and the translation of an article from a French periodical not named, with which a correspondent favors us, are very illuminating. They certainly show that our Army and Navy are not lacking in the capacity for intelligent discussion, or in literary ability.

There has no doubt been a change in the sentiment of members of Congress concerning the canteen, but there will be no canteen legislation during the present session of Congress, as the members of the military committees do not believe that a short session is the proper time to consider such an important matter. Before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Jan. 19, Mrs. Kelton, the widow of the late Brigadier General Kelton, who represented the Women's Army and Navy League, made a strong argument in favor of the canteen, which was listened to with the utmost interest. The committee was deeply impressed with the arguments advanced by Mrs. Kelton, but it is not expected that the matter will advance this session beyond a favorable report by the committee on the canteen bill.



## THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Jan. 14 passed S. 656, providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy. It provides "that in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be credited."

The bill for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy, H.R. 3586 and S. 656, is a meritorious one and should receive prompt consideration in the House. It passed the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress and was unanimously approved by the Naval Committee of the House, but was not reached in time for its passage. It had the approval of Secretary Long, who in his annual report said: "I recommend that the law authorizing the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men who have served thirty years in the Navy be amended so as to include within said period of service all honorable service in the United States Navy and Marine Corps and Army."

The Senate on Jan. 13 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: Twenty-four dollars to John M. Barron, late 3d assistant engineer, with relative rank of midshipman, U.S.N.; \$35 to the widow of Surg. Frederick Alexander Hesler, U.S.N.; \$30 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. John Newton, 16th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 2d U.S. Inf.; \$30 to Charles M. Shepherd, late midshipman, U.S.N., and second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Inf.; \$35 to the widow of Lieut. Samuel Seabury, U.S.N.; \$35 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Lieut. Edward Moale, jr., U.S.N.; \$30 to James McKim, late captain, 39th U.S. Inf.; \$20 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, U.S.M.C.

The Senate has passed S. 5439, to pay Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, U.S.A., the sum of \$1,456.17. Also S.R. 69, to permit the proper custodians of the several States and Territories to sell at prices to be fixed by the Chief of Ordnance a sufficient number of Springfield or other rifles of obsolete pattern, together with an equal number of belts and bayonets, to posts of the G.A.R. and Sons of Veterans and the United States War Veterans, for the purpose of equipping a drill corps for service on Memorial Day, funeral occasions, etc.

The Senate has passed S. 1284, to restore Talleyrand Desaix Myers, now a passed assistant surgeon on the retired list, to the active list of the Navy, provided that examination by a board composed of three medical officers his senior in rank, satisfactorily establish his mental, moral, professional, and physical fitness to perform active service; the place to which he shall be restored to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, after recommendation with regard thereto by said board, said Myers to be carried as an additional number.

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill, H.R. 17094, which was passed by the House on Jan. 6, has been reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment: To insert "Hereafter all estimates for fortifications for the insular possessions of the United States, including all defensive work, and all ordnance and carriages and machinery, shall be made and submitted to Congress in detail for each place in each insular possession."

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of Jan. 19, it was decided, after an informal discussion, that none of the bills placing on the retired list of the Army of volunteer officers of the Civil War, should be reported. Innumerable bills of this character in favor of living officers have been introduced in Congress, but the committee has decided against them all.

The House has received from the Secretary of War the following supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the War Department for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906: Improvement of Yellowstone National Park, \$83,000; ordnance depot, Manila, P.I., \$11,500; proving ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., \$10,000; buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D.C., \$150,000; Army General Hospital, District of Columbia, \$400,000; fortifications in insular possessions, \$250,000; pay of Military Academy, \$3,600; total, \$908,100.

Secretary Morton has transmitted to Congress a letter announcing the approval by the Bureau of Ordnance and Medicine of the proposition to sell part of the magazine and naval hospital grounds in Chelsea, Mass., and expend the money on the hospital buildings. The Secretary has also submitted letters from the Bureau of Ordnance and the Headquarters Marine Corps, asking an additional appropriation of \$1,169,000 as follows: \$954,000 for replacing old model rifles and machine guns with latest model and ammunition therefor; \$25,000 for a steam engineering machine shop at Guam, and \$190,000 for magazine rifles, model 1903, and new model Army cartridge belts to be purchased of the Army Ordnance Department for the equipment of the Marine Corps.

In his hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Captain Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, explained that the need of additional appropriations for civilian employees was due to the increase in the number of midshipmen and the enlargement of the Academy plant. He said: "We have at times changed our standard due to the great pressure for midshipmen. For instance, during all the years that the Navy was rebuilding, when we had a large number of officers, in fact you might say a surplus, the bars were put up very tight and they did not graduate 50 per cent. of those who entered. Now the number will run up to 75 or 80 per cent. We do not drop out more than 20 or 25 per cent. in the whole course. We are of course letting down the bars and we are letting in a good many that would not be let in except for the urgent necessity for more officers." Captain Brownson stated that the plant of the Academy would be practically finished in two years and so much of it completed within a year that the place would look something like a finished place. The appropriation of \$1,070,000 would not be exceeded and there would probably be a balance of \$500,000.

Secretary Morton recommends an amendment to the statute so as to authorize the withholding of bounty from enlisted men when it has not been earned. The Department also recommends that an additional clause be added to the item "Recruiting" in the pending naval appropriation bill which will allow actual traveling expenses to officers engaged on traveling recruiting duty in lieu of mileage.

The House on Jan. 14 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: Twenty-five dollars to the widow of Gun. William J. Ferguson, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Henry Schuyler Ross, U.S.N., retired; \$30 to the widow of Rear Admiral James E. Jarrett, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury, Troop I, 2d U.S. Cav.; \$30 to the widow of Brig. Gen. Stephen W. Groesbeck, U.S.A.

The House Committee on Claims has reported with recommendation that it be passed, S. 2269, to pay to Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M., U.S.A., the sum of \$480, stolen from the United States in Manila, P.I., by an employee of the quartermaster's department named Jose

B. Luciano, and paid to the United States by Captain Butt. During February, 1902, Luciano, a messenger in the office of land transportation at Manila, under Captain Butt, broke into a safe and stole \$950. Captain Butt made good the loss. Luciano was captured, confessed, and \$470 was recovered from him, which was turned over to Captain Butt. The bill seeks to reimburse Captain Butt for the balance.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6612, Mr. Cullom.—Authorizing the President in his discretion to appoint and promote Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, U.S.A., a major upon the retired list of the Army.

S. 6649, Mr. Tallaferro.—To appoint Archer B. Hays, late Lieutenant, 1st Florida Vol. Inf., and now clerk, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., to the grade of captain and quartermaster, U.S.A., to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy.

S. 6659, Mr. McComas.—To place on the retired list of the Navy, the name of William Nayden, an enlisted bandsman of the U.S. Naval Academy band who has served in that capacity since September, 1863, and to pay him retired pay at the rate of \$50 per month.

H.R. 17744, Mr. Ketcham.—That not less than ten vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service be equipped with approved wireless telegraph apparatus; appropriates for the purpose \$28,000, this sum to include the annual salaries of ten telegraph operators, at not to exceed \$900 per annum each.

H.R. 17750, Mr. Kyle.—Authorizing the President in his discretion, to appoint to the naval service the three midshipmen of the then first class who were dismissed on Nov. 6, 1903, pursuant to the findings and recommendations of a court-martial, said midshipmen to take rank at the foot of the class from which dismissed, and to serve at sea in like manner as the other members of said class: Provided, That such appointments shall not be operative or effective unless and until said midshipmen shall have passed such examinations and conformed to such requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 17785, Mr. Butler.—To increase the efficiency of the U.S. Navy by building cruisers and torpedo boats after the design of Richard B. Paine.

H.R. 17943, Mr. Pearce.—For the relief of the veteran officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. That no surviving officers of the Union War now in the Navy or Marine Corps shall suffer exclusion from any advantages of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, unless upon regularly formulated and proven charges and specifications of unworthiness.

## MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Military Academy appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1906, was reported by the House Committee Jan. 26. It carries the following appropriations:

Permanent establishment, \$267,500.

Provided, That hereafter the associate professor of mathematics shall have pay and allowances of a major, and the position shall be filled by the detail of an officer from the Army at large;

Provided, That the master of the sword shall have the relative rank and shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a captain mounted.

Extra pay of Army officers detached, \$24,300.

Band, field musicians and enlisted men in detached service and special duty, \$103,528.38. The bill, as originally drawn, has been amended by adding extra pay of enlisted men in charge of property and saddle equipment and one Cavalry first sergeant.

Pay of civilians, \$53,880. This includes an extra clerk in the office of the Q.M. and a copyist in the Department of Modern Languages.

Section 1111 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1111. The Military Academy band shall hereafter consist of one teacher of music, who shall be the leader of the band, and of forty enlisted musicians. The teacher of music shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant, not mounted; and of the enlisted musicians of the band, twelve shall each receive \$34 per month, twelve shall each receive \$25 per month, and the remaining sixteen shall each receive \$17 per month, and each of the aforesaid enlisted men shall also be entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations, and other allowances of musicians of cavalry; and the said teacher of music and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other officers or enlisted men of the Army."

Current and ordinary expenses, \$116,650. This includes \$3,000 for transportation of first class of cadets to and from Gettysburg battlefield, Watervliet Arsenal, and Sandy Hook proving ground. Also a typewriter for tactical department and one for the department of drawing; bookcases for library, a dialectic hall, and Y.M.C.A. hall, map-filing cases, mimeograph, blue printing frame, and rapid photo lens and shutter for department of drawing, machinery, etc., for instruction in wood and metal working.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, \$46,550.

Buildings and grounds, \$56,995.

The final clause of the bill reads as follows:

"In carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1902, after general plans have been prepared and approved by the Secretary of War, he may, within the limit of cost fixed, proceed with their execution in such order as the detailed plans may be approved by him and in such manner, by contract or otherwise, as he may see fit."

## REPORTS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Taft has submitted to the President the annual reports of the Philippine Civil Commission and of Hon. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippine Islands. In a review of these reports Secretary Taft remarks that "except in the wild, mountainous regions of the unexplored island of Samar, and in the Moro region of the Rio Grande, and Lake Lanao in the sparsely settled island of Mindanao, and in the island of Jolo, conditions as to tranquility and ladronism continue to improve, and except in the places mentioned, agriculture and the arts of peace are not at all interfered with by lawless bands or depredations."

The civil service of the islands, under a strict civil service law has become highly efficient. Many natives are studying English and applying for clerkships. The Secretary says the falling off in the insular revenues has reduced the funds available for education. From the Central Government last year the amount expended did not exceed \$1,200,000, as against \$1,600,000 the previous year. He adds that without wasting money, \$5,000,000 a year in the maintenance of the public schools of the Philippine Islands could be readily expended. The enrolment has increased from 183,000 to 263,000 in one year, and there is a demand for American teachers and Filipino teachers in each province. The total expenditures for education last year, including those from cen-

tral provincial and municipal governments, was nearly \$2,000,000."

As to the situation in the Moro province in Mindanao, Secretary Taft says: "The union of the military arm with the civic arm in the Moro province has proved to be an excellent arrangement, and I see no reason why it should not indefinitely continue. The Moro is so different from the Filipino, and so much below him in civil governmental capacity, that while such a union is entirely unfitted for the development of the Christian Filipinos, it seems to be the only kind of a government adapted to the Moros."

The report of the Philippine Civil Commission says that as soon as the Filipinos came to understand that the Government had both the ability and the will to protect them they began to co-operate cordially with the constabulary and other peace officers by giving information against the lawless, so that it became possible to kill or capture them. As a result, the report says, not a single organized band of ladrones is now to be found in the island of Luzon; that nearly all the leaders save five or six have been killed or captured, and that the same may be said of the Visayan Islands. The commission adds that there is no reason to suppose that orderly conditions will be otherwise than permanent. The relations between Americans and Filipinos are said to be generally cordial, with a steady growth of confidence and good feeling between them. "All those who are justly entitled to be called leaders of public opinion among the Filipinos," the report continues, "have definitely cast their lot with the Americans."

With reference to the abrogation of what is known as the Bates treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, the report has this to say: "While it had never been recognized as valid and binding, and indeed, as to the provision relating to slavery, had been repudiated by the President, still it had been lived up to by the Americans in every particular, including the payment of annual subsidies to the Sultan and his principal datos, but it had been systematically and persistently violated by them. There is no reason to fear any further trouble with the Sulu Moros."

Governor Wright's report recommends greater safeguards for provincial and municipal elections, saying it is difficult to make candidates and voters understand that ancient methods may not be resorted to.

## COURT MARTIAL DECISIONS.

Brig. General Carr, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Dakota, in reviewing the case of Pvt. Alfred R. O'Bryan, Co. M, 12th Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., of desertion in time of war, and in the face of the enemy, and of fraudulent enlistment, and who was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged from the Service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for twenty years," says: "In the foregoing case the accused is convicted of desertion in time of war, and in front of the enemy, and of fraudulent enlistment. The Act of Sept. 27, 1890, which is the authority upon which is based the executive order of March 12, 1901 (Manual for Courts-Martial, Ed. 1901, page 48), provides, 'That whenever by any of the Articles of War for the government of the Army the punishment on conviction of any military offense is left to the discretion of the court-martial, the punishment therefor shall not, in time of peace, be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe.' This, according to a decision of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, dated Dec. 24, 1904, 'refers not only to offenses committed in time of peace, but also to the punishments awarded in time of peace for offenses committed in time of war.' The punishment awarded by the court is therefore in excess of the authorized limit. Only so much of the sentence as imposes dishonorable discharge with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for three and one-half years is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont."

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, in reviewing the G.C.M. proceedings in the case of Private James F. Ferriter, Co. D, 30th Inf., says: "The mild sentence of the court seems to have exhausted all reasonable clemency, and its further recommendation thereto is not regarded with favor. With a view to securing uniformity of punishment it is well for courts to impose sentences in accordance with established custom, leaving circumstances in mitigation to appeal to the reviewing authority, who has the power, under statute, to mitigate punishment."

## CAPTAIN HALSTEAD DOREY.

In the engagement Jan. 8, which took place with refractory Moros in the island of Jolo, Capt. Halstead Dorey was wounded. The Manila despatches tell that the struggle was desperate between our troops and the savages. Captain Dorey is a nephew and namesake of Editor Murat Halstead, and has many relatives and friends in Cincinnati. He is a West Point graduate and one of the youngest captains in the Army, being only thirty years of age. Although so young, he has made an enviable name for himself. At Santiago he fell ill of fever and was taken to the military hospitals at Montauk Point, where he, more fortunate than so many others, escaped with his life. He had not only been given over to die, but was actually carried into the dead tent. A superficial examination had convinced the physicians that he was dead and he was removed to make room for another patient. Just after this had been done his cousins, Robert Halstead and Capt. Frank Halstead, of Cincinnati, and a West Point classmate, Mr. Cheney, came to see Captain Dorey. They were told he was dead, but they were not allowed to view the corpse.

While this point was being argued outside, Captain Dorey regained consciousness within the tent. He looked up into the face of his nurse, Miss Wheeler, a daughter of General Wheeler, and recognized her; then his slow glance around the dismal surroundings took in the situation. He smiled faintly. "I know where you have put me," he said, in allusion to the military morgue. "You think I am dead, but I am not. I will get well." And he did.

Captain Dorey's career was marked with distinction from this point. He made three trips to the Philippines, was around the world as staff officer attached to the staff of various military officers, and as military attaché and observer. Being left at an early age without father or mother, he has spent much of his time in Cincinnati with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead, all of whom are devoted to this gallant soldier, who, from boyhood, was known for his daring. Captain Dorey is a member of the 4th Infantry, U.S.A., which regiment is expected to sail for home June 15, 1905.

E. B. D.



## PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has completed his plan for the organization of the professional staff of the Bureau of Ordnance and the details have been communicated to each member of his staff. In addition to the chief, the commissioned personnel of the bureau consists of seven officers: The assistant to the bureau will keep in touch with the general policy of the bureau, familiarize himself with the bureau's current business as shown in press copies of each day's correspondence; keep himself informed of the progress of work upon all ordnance, equipments of vessels under construction, and of the probable date of their completion; examine all general surveys of vessels; recommend all repairs or modifications to vessels' armaments and the whole policy of their rearmament; consider all reports of progress upon vessels under repair; on the condition of the batteries of vessels in commission, and reports of target practice. After consulting with the several officers concerned he will determine what ordnance work shall be authorized or recommended to the Department; will be charged with the consideration of all matters relating to magazines on shore, their location, expansion, improvement and repairs; will supervise the detail, distribution, duties, etc., of inspectors and sub-inspectors other than those at navy yards, and will examine and pass upon contracts for all buildings, machinery, tools, etc., required at shore stations.

Officer number two will have charge of all guns, their design and construction, their breech mechanism and firing devices, the preparation of specifications and contracts for the manufacture of finished guns and of rough forgings.

Officer number three will have charge of all mounts, their design and construction; their accessories, spare parts and attachments, including sights, shields, Morris tube outfits, dotters and drill guns and will be in control of the installation of gun mounts on board ship.

Officer number four will have charge of all ammunition, the preparation of specifications for the manufacture and test of all powders and other explosives, projectiles, fuses, primers, cartridge cases, powder tanks, cartridge and burster bags, and small arm cartridges. He will prescribe the proper methods of assembling all ammunition components and boxes to be used, and will consider all questions relating to magazine storage and the care and handling of ammunition ashore and afloat and the design (by C. and R.), of all ammunition hoists other than turret hoists.

Officer number five will have charge of torpedoes and torpedo tubes, their design, purchase, specifications for their manufacture and test, and of subjects relating to torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, their installation on board ship, practice and reports thereon. He will also have charge of naval defense mines and counter mines, and all questions relating to them; of gun cotton, its purchase, manufacture, storage and care; of all fire control apparatus and means of interior communication and its installation on board ship and of range finders, their design, purchase and installation.

Officer number six will have charge of armor, the specifications and contracts for the manufacture and test of all armor and armor belts; its installation on board ship; the editing of all ordnance publications and the preparation of such literature for publication in the bureau as may from time to time be desirable.

Officer number seven will have charge of all supplies and miscellaneous articles, including the preparation of allowance books; the assembling of ships' outfits; all ships' and yards' surveys and requisitions; the distribution and storage of all manufactured articles; the arrangement of ordnance storerooms and armories and their fittings; the purchase and manufacture of all accessories and miscellaneous articles, including small arms equipments not otherwise assigned, and the manufacture of targets and their distribution.

The duty of each of these officers includes in addition the preparation of literature descriptive of the material in his charge to be prepared for publication and edited by officer number six.

Following is the assignment of officers: Number one, Comdr. John Hubbard, U.S.N.; officer number two, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon; officer number three, Lieut. J. L. Latimer; officer number four, Lieut. John Halligan; officer number five, Lieut. M. L. Bristol; officer number six, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean, and officer number seven, Lieut. N. C. Twining.

## TITLES OF NAVAL BUREAU CHIEFS.

Secretary Morton has received and approved the following memorandum from the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and the question of titles of bureau chiefs would appear settled so far as the present regulations permit. No order has yet been issued for the change of the regulations as suggested.

"Relating to titles of officers of the Navy on occasions of ceremony.

"1. The official designations, respectively, of the heads of the several branches of the Navy Department are: 'The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks,' 'The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment,' 'The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance,' 'The Chief Constructor,' 'The Engineer-in-Chief,' 'The Paymaster General,' 'The Surgeon General,' and 'The Judge Advocate General.' To these designations the words, 'United States Navy,' may be added. I recommend that the officers filling these positions be so introduced on occasions of ceremony. The full form of introduction would be 'The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S. Navy,' 'The Surgeon General, U.S.N.," etc.

"2. The following is believed to be in accordance with law and usage as interpreted by the Attorney General: 'Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks;' 'Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment;' 'Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation;' 'Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance;' 'Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair;' 'Engineer-in-Chief Charles W. Rae, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering;' 'Paymaster General T. B. Harris, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts;' 'Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery;' and 'Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., Judge Advocate General.'

"The following language is quoted from the opinion of the Attorney General of Dec. 20, 1904:

"Under Navy usage the temporary title of rear admiral follows the temporary rank and pay in the case of

a line officer because, unlike the staff officer, he is at all times in the military and command branch of the Service, to which alone the ancient title of admiral appertains. I am aware of no valid objection that can be urged to the first of the two alternative forms above suggested. The second may, it seems to me, be open to some criticism. For example, it is somewhat cumbersome; it makes no distinction between Converse, a rear admiral in the line, and line officers; who while serving as Chief of bureau have that rank; and it seems somewhat unsatisfactory in the case of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who unlike other staff officers serving as Chief of bureau has no title fixed by law. Chiefly for these reasons I recommend the adoption of the simple official title as given in form one. The foregoing relates to Chiefs of bureau on the active list.

"3. With respect to officers who were retired while acting as chief of bureau, they carry their titles with them. (See opinions of Attorney General, March 4 and December 20, 1904.) For example, Paymaster Gen. A. S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired; Surg. Gen. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., retired. This applies to the four bureaus designated by the Attorney General in the opinion above quoted as the staff bureaus. Any officer of the line on the retired list who was retired during his term as Chief of bureau, would be addressed as 'Rear Admiral \_\_\_\_\_, U. S. Navy, retired.' The remarks of this paragraph relate only to officers, retired, during a term as Chief of bureau. They have no application to officers who, after serving a term as Chief of bureau with temporary rank, returned to their places in the Navy List.

"Staff officers on the retired list are not by such retirement, whether in advanced rank or otherwise, invested with line titles. For example: Pay Director \_\_\_\_\_, U.S. Navy, retired; Medical Director \_\_\_\_\_, U.S. Navy, retired, and Civil Engineer \_\_\_\_\_, U.S. Navy, retired. This, irrespective of the rank with which the officers in question were retired. (See opinions of Attorney General above cited and decisions of Department in cases of Smith and Asserson.)

"Line officers on the retired list, holding the rank of rear admiral, should be given that title as well as rank, for example: 'Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, U.S. Navy, retired.' This, irrespective of the grade from which they were retired. The distinction between a rear admiral of the line on the retired list and a line officer on the retired list, with the rank of rear admiral, is too fine to be given accurate expression on occasions of ceremony. Such an officer is 'in the military and command branch of the Service, to which alone the ancient title of admiral appertains.' (Opinion of Attorney General, Dec. 20, 1904.)

"The 'Secretary to the Admiral' should be introduced as such.

"Article 23 (1) (a) provides that Chiefs of bureau shall be addressed as rear admiral in communication intended for them individually. In consideration of the views expressed by the Attorney General in the opinions hereinbefore quoted, it would appear that this clause of the regulations should be modified in so far as it prescribes that officers of staff corps serving as Chiefs of bureaus shall be so addressed.

"Respectfully submitted,  
"S. W. B. DIEHL, Judge Advocate General."

## MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

An interesting report of the commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, of which Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., is chairman, shows the efficiency and value of the school.

The average number of cadets in the school from Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1905, has been eighty-eight. Of these, the engineer class has predominated in about the ratio of fifty-nine to forty-one. Twenty-five cadets graduated in April, sixteen in the engineer class and nine in the seamanship class; and in October the graduating class numbered twenty, seven in the seamanship class and thirteen in the engineer class, making a total for the year of forty-five; twenty-nine engineers and sixteen seamen. Practically all of these graduates obtained employment at sea very shortly after their graduation, as quartermasters, electricians, oilers, etc. The cadets are instructed in seamanship, engineering, and a course in first aid to the injured, on board the U.S.S. Enterprise, which make a cruise abroad each year from June to October.

The graduates of the school have met with good success in securing desirable positions in the merchant marine. The information regarding the employment of the cadets after leaving the school, carefully collected by the commissioners, shows that about two-thirds of those passing through the school continue to follow the sea. On this record are the names of 460 graduates or ex-cadets, and of this number only seventy-five obtained employment on shore, and failed, so far as is known, to spend any time at sea. The value of the instruction received by young men in this school is perhaps best shown by the fact that among the 372 graduates fully 310 have become masters, first, second and third officers, quartermasters, engineers and machinists. The great advantage to a nation of men with a sea training has been well illustrated in the present Russo-Japanese war. The hundreds of competent and well-trained young men from this school who are now serving in all parts of the world on board different merchant vessels can be called upon if they should be needed in the hour of the country's peril.

## THE MARINE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C., in a statement to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 10, presented some interesting facts concerning the Marine Corps. The Corps, he said, is already short of men and will be still worse off in the future unless an increase is provided. The ships now building will require 1,200 men to give them the necessary marine guards, allowing eighty marines to a ship, and from every naval station, except Olongapo and Cavite, there are requests for more marines. The Marine Corps at present consists of 254 officers and 7,378 men, which is but little short of the maximum authorized by law. Replying to a statement as to whether the marine guard on warships could not be reduced in time of peace, General Elliott declared that it would be dangerous. An example has appeared in the war in the Far East. If the Japanese had had the Russian ships the result would have been the same. Men cannot be picked up and put aboard ships without training, except at the risk of losing the ships. Our marines have charge of the secondary battery in the whole Navy, and for battle, for landing parties and for all general efficiency and discipline they form a distinct and important part of the complement of ships. These men must be trained. It is no use to pick men up without training. The seamen of a warship cannot

keep the ships clean and man the second battery—there are not enough of them. In the British navy a large ship carries 125 marines and the Russian ships of similar size carry 150. The Japanese do not appear to have any marines at all, but their sailors are disciplined from childhood. The French and German navies use marines, but General Elliott could not state in what proportion. He said that the proposed increase of the Marine Corps to 10,000 men was approved by Admiral Dewey, as well as by the late Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor. One valuable thing about the marines, General Elliott continued, is that they can be sent out of the United States anywhere and there is no talk. We had 1,500 marines at Panama, and nothing was said, but if 1,500 men of the Army were sent out of the United States the newspapers would be full of it. General Elliott expressed the belief that 600 marines could hold the harbor of Guantanamo, Cuba, our new naval station, against 5,000 of an enemy's troops. It takes at least seven men to one to put men out of a good defensive position. In this respect the marines are important to the Navy. They can hold a position for it as a place of refuge as well as supply men to man the guns. The marines now in the Philippines have been there thirty months, but they cannot be relieved on account of the shortage of men. During the present month upwards of 300 marines have been sent to the West Indies and there are 470 on the isthmus. The marine guard on the isthmus, General Elliott added, can never be permanently relieved. A table submitted to Congress by General Elliott shows that Jan. 12, 1905, there were 2,810 marines on duty in the United States, 1,874 at sea, 567 on receiving ships, 1,056 in the Philippines, 476 on the isthmus, twenty-four at Dry Tortugas, Fla., and 441 on shore duty abroad.

## PROGRESS ON NAVAL VESSELS.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Jan. 1, 1905:

Battleships: Virginia, 75.24 per cent.; Nebraska, 64.91; Georgia, 71.94; New Jersey, 74.3; Rhode Island, 77.1; Connecticut, 61.51; Louisiana, 66.50; Vermont, 31.5; Kansas, 40.1; Minnesota, 52.84; Mississippi, 17.84; and Idaho, 15.39.

Armored Cruisers: Pennsylvania, 98.25 per cent.; West Virginia, 98.5; California, 68.7; Colorado, 99.27; Maryland, 95.14; South Dakota, 65.9; Tennessee, 60.53; and Washington, 60.7.

Protected Cruisers: Chattanooga, 99.13 per cent.; Galveston, 96; St. Louis, 53.5; Milwaukee, 65.1; Charleston, 83.32.

Gunboats: Dubuque, 77.6 per cent.; Paducah, 73.1.

Training Ships: Cumberland, 88 per cent.; Intrepid, 72.

Training Brig: Boxer, 96 per cent.  
Torpedo Boats: Stringham, 99 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99; Nicholson, 99; O'Brien, 99.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Capt. Thomas H. Stevens, captain of the yard at the Pensacola Navy Yard, has informed the Department that he proposes to apply for retirement under the law permitting officers to retire after forty years' service. The successor to Captain Stevens has not yet been selected. His application will be granted and the orders issued placing him on the retired list.

Recent despatches from Chefoo note the departure from that port of the Cincinnati en route for Chemulpo. It is likely that her commanding officer will be directed to make a report to the Department as to the progress being made by the Japanese in raising the Variag, sunk in the harbor last February. It is believed by naval officers familiar with the condition of affairs at Chemulpo that the Variag will be commissioned by the Japanese before a great while, and it is more than probable that she will engage in the blockade of Vladivostok later in the season.

Lieut. Comdr. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., will go out on the West Virginia as the navigating officer when that vessel is commissioned for sea service. For some time past Commander Chase has been on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and his detail for sea is a cause of much regret to his friends in Washington. The West Virginia is now approaching completion at the works of the Newport News Company, and will be commissioned some time in March, probably. The officer detailed for engineering duty on board the West Virginia is Lieut. Comdr. William Strother Smith, who has been on duty at the Newport News Works since early in February of 1900, and has had the inspection of the machine construction of the West Virginia since its inception.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that Capt. Royall R. Ingersoll, now a member of the Examining Board in Washington, will command the Maryland which will be tried over the Cape Ann course January 25. The West Virginia will be commissioned February 16 and the Colorado January 26.

Eight new boilers will be placed in the battleship Indiana which is now undergoing repairs, and four of them will be fitted with superheaters. These superheaters have been tried before but not with great success owing to the corrosion which they caused.

It is understood that the officials at the navy yard, Boston, in charge of the repairs on the battleship Maine, have decided to take out another row of tubes in the boilers in the effort to reduce the amount of smoke emitted from the Maine's smokestacks. Just when the vessel will be in a condition to leave the yard is problematical. The Navy Department has become restive at the time wasted by the Maine in navy yards owing to necessary repairs upon various parts of her equipment. It is said that it is not known whether the removal of the tubes will have any effect upon the "smoke nuisance" or not, as there has not been enough good weather to permit a thorough test since the changes were begun.

Paul Schulz, an employee of the general storekeeper's department at the navy yard, New York, who had written anonymous letters to the Civil Service Commission in Washington, charging violations of the civil service laws in the yard, has been discharged. What made the authorities show little mercy to Schulz was that he had gone over the head of Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the yard, in making his complaints. In announcing his discharge the order gives one of his offenses as the "making of surreptitious complaints against others in the Service."

With the sailing of the U.S.S. Minneapolis from the navy yard, New York, this week, the yard is practically deserted of craft in commission. The torpedoboot Nicholson and the submarine boats Porpoise and Shark are the only naval vessels now at the yard in commission. If it were not for the building of the battleship Connecticut



and the smaller craft there, hundreds of workmen would have to be discharged.

The U.S.S. Chicago, flagship of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, and the gunboat Bennington sailed from Callao Jan. 18, going northward. The cruiser Marblehead sailed Jan. 19 for Corinto.

S.O. 66, Dec. 30, 1904, Navy Department, directs commanding officers to convene boards of inventory at all shore stations and on board all vessels of the Navy having marine guards, for the purpose of making an inventory of all property under the charge of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps. The boards will report the quantities and kinds of property on hand Jan. 1, 1905, as well as the original cost of such property if known; if not known, the present value thereof.

S.O. 67, Jan. 7, 1905, Navy Department, announces that hereafter vessels of the Navy arriving off the port of Honolulu shall request pratique before entering the port, as in the case of ports outside the United States.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. \*Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of Battleship Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
ALABAMA, Capt. William H. Reeder. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
IOWA, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed Jan. 13 from the navy yard, New York, for the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

\*On temporary duty at Paris, France, with International Naval Court.

#### Cruiser Division.

(Attached to Battleship Squadron.)

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, Senior Officer.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Jan. 12 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived Jan. 12 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived Jan. 12 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Arrived Jan. 12 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, Commander.  
Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.  
NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Has been detached from the Caribbean Squadron and ordered to Newport to go out of commission.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R.  
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

#### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived Jan. 13 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Jan. 17 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Jan. 13 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.  
WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived Jan. 17 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived Jan. 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived Jan. 17 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.  
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived Jan. 17 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Jan. 17 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed Jan. 17 from Baltimore for the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed Jan. 13 from Lambert Point, Va., for the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.  
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Es-

ton, master. Sailed Jan. 18 from the naval station, Culebra, V.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Jan. 17 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Sailed Jan. 18 from Newport News, Va., for the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Sailed Jan. 12 from Philadelphia, Pa., for the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adm. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed Jan. 18 from Callao, Peru, for Acapulco, Mexico.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Sailed Jan. 18 from Callao, Peru, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama, R. of P. MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed Jan. 21 from Callao, Peru, for Panama, R. of P.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. Sailed Jan. 4 from Valparaiso, Chili, for Montevideo, Uruguay.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived Jan. 16 at Tacoma, Wash. Send mail in care postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the naval station, Honolulu. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WYOMING, Comdr. John E. Roller. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. Sailed Jan. 16 from Woosung, China, for Amoy, China.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Jan. 19 at Kluang, China.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

RAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger, Commander.

BALTIMORE (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Hong Kong, China.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Jan. 17 at Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 1 from the naval station, Cavite, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, S.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Jan. 18 from Shanghai, China, for Amoy, China.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

ATLANTA. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Placed in reserve Jan. 12.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Arrived Jan. 19

at San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Sailed Jan. 19 from the navy yard, New York, for the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLORADO, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Placed in commission Jan. 19.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Jan. 14 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

GALVESTON, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Norfolk, Va. Address New York city.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARIETTA. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived Jan. 16 at the naval station, Honolulu. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island.

NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunter. Arrived Jan. 16 at Montevideo, Uruguay. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city. Is on her way to the navy yard, Boston, to be placed out of commission. En route the vessel will stop at Montevideo, Bahia, Santa Lucia and Culebra.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed Jan. 16 from San Francisco, Cal., for cruise. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon. Sailed Jan. 14 from the navy yard, New York, for the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIoux (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Arrived Jan. 13 at the naval station, Cavite. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerneuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.



**VIGILANT** (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**VIXEN** (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**WABAN** (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WAHNETA** (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**WASP**, Ensign Rufus S. Manly. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

**WOMPATUCK**, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**YANTIC**. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

**YANKTON**. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

**ADAMS**, Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**ALLIANCE**, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

**AMPHITRITE**, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

**CONSTELLATION**, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**FRANKLIN**, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HANCOCK**, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**LANCASTER**, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**MOHICAN**, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**PANTHER**, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

**PENSACOLA**, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**PHILADELPHIA**, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

**RICHMOND** (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**SUPPLY**, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is taking a short cruise and is now at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**WABASH**, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

**BLAKELY**, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**DAVIS**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FARRAGUT**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FOX**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**GRAMPUS**, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HOLLAND** (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**LAWRENCE**, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**MANLY**, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**McKEE**. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**NICHOLSON**, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PIKE**, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**SHARK**. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PORPOISE**. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PREBLE**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

**TALBOT**, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats

**ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNES**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWYN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SHUBRICK**, and submarines **MOCCASIN** and **ADDER**.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

## FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS**, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.

**FISH HAWK**, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy sent to the Senate on Jan. 6, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 14, Page 521, were all confirmed on Jan. 13.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18, 1905.

## Promotion in the Marine Corps.

Major Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., to be assistant adjutant and inspector in the Marine Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 15, 1904, vice Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, promoted.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Farmer Morrison to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1905, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. William W. Kimball to be a captain from Jan. 12, 1905, vice Capt. Arthur B. Speyers, retired.

Lieut. George F. Cooper to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 12, 1905, vice Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, promoted.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 14, 1905.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Schofield, to be a lieutenant, from June 17, 1904, vice Lieut. Albert C. Dieffenbach, promoted.

## Appointments in the Navy.

John H. Blue and Thomas G. Foster, jr., of New York and Alabama, respectively, to be assistant surgeons from Jan. 16, 1905, to fill vacancies.

MEMORANDA NO. 46, JAN. 1, 1905, NAVY DEPT.  
Publishes for the information of the officers of the Pay

Corps, commanding officers of ships, and commandants of stations, decisions on the following subjects:

Additional pay for increased rank, when in command by competent authority, contemplates service while operating against an enemy in time of war.

The fact that a specific claim has been settled does not preclude the auditor from exercising his proper jurisdiction to consider a new claim (on a different subject) the right to which existed at the time the prior claim was settled.

Pay officer is responsible for commuted ration money paid to the general mess of a receiving ship for apprentices who were absent with leave before reporting on board.

Pay of a gunner to the grade of ensign dates from time the appointment takes effect.

An enlisted man in the Navy enlisted in the island possessions of the United States is entitled to transportation and subsistence to the place of enlistment on discharge by medical survey.

A captain in the Navy returning to the United States on a merchant steamer from shore station beyond seas is entitled only to shore duty pay during such passage.

An officer who performs duty in command of a receiving ship in addition to his duties ashore and who lives and messes ashore is not entitled to sea duty pay.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 13.—Capt. B. F. Tilley, to command Iowa, sailing from New York, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1905.

Capt. T. C. McLean, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., and continue duty with Pennsylvania.

Comdr. G. W. Mentz, detached command Yankee; to duty in charge of the naval recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Comdr. C. Laird, detached command Michigan; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as equipment officer of that yard.

Comdr. H. McNeil, detached command Marietta; to command Michigan.

Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, to Kearsarge, for duty in charge of wireless telegraphic tests of the fleet, sailing from New York, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1905.

Ensign H. T. Winston, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1905, for instruction in steam engineering.

Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, detached Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 31, 1905; to duty naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1905.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, detached naval hospital, San Juan, P.R., etc., and granted leave until Feb. 15, 1905.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, detached naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, etc.; to home.

Paymr. H. L. Robins, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., Jan. 31, 1905, and wait orders to sea.

Passed Asst. Paymr. F. G. Fyne, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 31, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Bibb, appointed Jan. 13, 1905, duty Hartford.

Paymr. Clk. N. A. Garrett, appointment dated Oct. 31, 1904, duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., revoked.

Note.—Med. Dir. H. M. Wells died at New York, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1905.

JAN. 14.—Passed Asst. Surg. C. S. Butler, detached Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Jan. 18, 1905; to naval hospital, San Juan, P.R., sailing from New York, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1905.

Chief Btsn. M. Wogan, orders of Jan. 12, 1905, modified; to Pennsylvania.

Btsn. J. D. Walsh, detached Pennsylvania; to Maryland.

## JAN. 15.—SUNDAY.

JAN. 16.—Rear Admiral G. W. Pigman, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Jan. 11, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 143 of the Revised Statutes, and Sec. 11 of an act of Congress, known as the "Navy personnel act."

Comdr. A. P. Nazro, detached duty in charge of Naval recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as captain of that yard.

Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Atwater, detached office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to West Virginia as executive officer.

Lieut. E. T. Constain, to Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1905.

Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, detached naval hospital, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1905, examination for promotion; thence home and wait orders.

Pay. Dir. A. J. Pritchard, retired, detached Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., etc., March 15, 1905; to home.

Pay Insp. C. M. Ray, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Jan. 31, 1905; to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., March 15, 1905.

Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, to Annapolis, Md., Jan. 31, 1905, for duty as pay officer and general storekeeper at the Naval Academy.

Paymr. T. W. Leutze, detached duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 24, 1905; to West Virginia, Jan. 25, 1905.

Act. War. Mach. L. R. Ford, detached Wyoming; to Pennsylvania.

Paymr. Clk. N. Steele, appointment dated April 16, 1904, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Kelley, appointment dated April 11, 1904, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. I. H. Hasker, appointed Jan. 16, 1905, duty Colorado.

JAN. 17.—Rear Admiral J. E. Craig, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1904.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. J. N. Jordan, appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy from Jan. 6, 1905.

JAN. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to Galveston, as executive officer.

Lieut. D. W. Blamer, to Chicago, Ill., for duty in charge of the Naval Recruiting Station.

Lieut. C. E. Courtney, to command Blakely, with additional duty Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

P. A. Surg. S. S. Rodman, to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Btsn. T. Savage, retired, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to home.

War. Mach. J. T. Pennycook, discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material for the Eastern New York and New Jersey district, headquarters Brooklyn, N.Y.

Paymr. Clk. N. P. Barton, appointment dated April 6, 1904, duty Brooklyn, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. E. Dann, appointment dated Feb. 24, 1904, duty Olympia, revoked.

JAN. 19.—Comdr. W. G. Cutler, detached duty charge lighthouse establishment, island of Porto Rico, to command Galveston.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Andrews, commissioned lieutenant commander from Jan. 1.

Lieut. E. H. G. Bullard, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, to Galveston as navigator.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany, detached command Gloucester, to the Massachusetts and commissioned lieutenant from Dec. 18, 1904.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers, detached Gloucester, to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.

Gun. G. L. Mallory, detached Iowa, to home and await orders.

Act. Gun. M. Monssen, detached Yankee, to Iowa.

Cable from Asiatic Fleet, Manila, Jan. 19.

War. Mach. A. Skinner, Rainbow, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Act. War. Mach. H. E. Fish, to the Raleigh.

Act. War. Machs. G. Gowney, to Cavite Station, and J. P. Richter to the Rainbow.

War. Mach. C. J. Collins, Raleigh, to home, via Solace.

War. Mach. R. G. Van Ness, Cavite Station, to home, via Solace.

War. Machs. C. C. Holland, and W. James, Cavite Station, to home, via Solace.

War. Mach. C. W. Jackson, Rainbow, to home, via Solace.

Btsn. A. H. Hewson, Solace, to Cavite Station.

Act. Gun. E. Kellenberger, Solace, to Cavite Station.

Surg. A. R. Alfred, Solace, to Cavite Station.

Comdr. J. B. Briggs, to Cavite Station.

Act. Btsn. F. Bresnan, Rainbow, to Raleigh.

Ensign O. Hill, Rainbow, to Oregon.

Pharm. C. McLarty, Solace, to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 12.—Capt. Norman G. Burton, having reported in person to the brigadier general, commandant, will report to the quartermaster for temporary duty.

JAN. 14.—Major Lincoln Karmany, detached from headquarters, and will proceed to Annapolis, Md., to command the marine barracks and School of Application there.

Col. Allan C. Kelton, detached from headquarters, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., to command the marine barracks there.

JAN. 16.—1st Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and will proceed to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. Robert F. Wynne, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and will proceed to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty.

First Lieut. Benjamin B. Woog, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and will proceed to his home in Washington, D.C. Granted leave for ninety days.

Major Louis J. Magill, ordered to Cincinnati, O., Chicago and Peoria, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., to inspect recruiting offices there.

JAN. 17.—1st Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, detached from marine barracks, New York, and will proceed to Norfolk, Va., for duty with detachment of marines for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Capt. Wade L. Jolly, detached from marine barracks, League Island, Pa., Feb. 6, 1905, and will proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for duty at the marine barracks there.

JAN. 18.—Major John A. Lejeune, Jan. 25, 1905, unexpired portion of leave revoked, and will report Jan. 27, 1905, to the brigadier general, commandant, to command the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., vice Lieutenant Colonel Randolph Dickens.

Lieut. Col. Harry K. White, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and will report to the brigadier general, commandant, for duty as inspector at the school for non-commissioned officers, marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. Frank E. Evans, aide-de-camp, ordered to New Haven, Conn., to confer with representative of Ideal Manufacturing Co. on certain details pertinent to gallery practice, etc.

Lieut. Col. Randolph Dickens, ordered to Baltimore, Catonsville and Hagerstown, Md., to open recruiting offices in those cities.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

JAN. 13.—1st Asst. Engr. C. S. Porcher is granted five days' leave.

JAN. 16.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferis is detached from the Wissahickon and placed waiting orders.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chalkers is ordered to Washington, D.C., and will report to the Treasury Department for special duty.

Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchin is ordered to the Wissahickon for temporary duty.

First Asst. Engr. T. J. Lewton is granted two days' sick leave.

JAN. 17.—Capt. W. C. De Hart is placed waiting orders.

A new list of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, corrected to Jan. 1, 1905, has just been issued. The organization of the Service is as follows: Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Robert B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having supervision. Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, chief, division of Revenue Cutter Service. Mr. Henry S. Merrill, assistant chief, Division of Revenue Cutter Service. Capt. John C. Moore, superintendent of Construction and Repair; Captain of Engineers John W. Collins, engineer-in-chief. Constr. James W. Lee, office Superintendent Construction and Repair. The senior officer in each of the several grades is as follows: Capt. Charles A. Abbey, 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet, 3d Lieut. Hiram R. Seales, 1st Class Cadet Frank L. Austin, 2d Class Cadet, Howard C. Judson, 3d Class Cadet Wales A. Benham, Chief Engr. John R. Dally, 1st Asst. Engr. Robert E. Wright and 2d Asst. Engr. Quincy B. Newman. The following retired officers are on active duty: Capt. Alfred B. Davis, Daniel B. Hodgson, John C. Mitchell, Thomas W. Lay, L. N. Stodder, G. H. Gooding, and W. C. DeHart, Chief Engrs. S. T. Taylor, E. A. Jack, F. W. H. Whitaker and J. E. Jefferies.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. P. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Honolulu, H.I.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALCAS—Capt. J. E. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—1st Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. F. B. Wild. At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Pengar. San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oreg.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Pat-chogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. D. Myrick. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Baltimore, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISMETT—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Sheldoboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.



## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1905.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, after a month's stay in New York city, returns to Fort Banks before Sunday. Major Charles W. Foster has departed for his new station in Maine.

Col. Percival C. Pope, U.S.M.C., is expected at the navy yard soon, to await his official retirement from active service. Colonel Pope is especially well-known in Boston, having been in command here and also by virtue of his affiliation with local organizations. His successor, Col. Allan C. Kelton, is equally well known and liked and his return from Washington will be welcomed.

Portsmouth is pluming herself on a naval band, said to be a good combination. One of the members, Wallace Dufur, won prominence as a member of the famous Gilmore's band.

Mrs. Arthur P. Nazro, wife of Captain Nazro, U.S.N., has returned to Philadelphia to rejoin her husband after a holiday visit with her parents here.

Announcements have reached here of the engagement of Mrs. Francis Michler, widow of Colonel Michler, U.S.A., to Frederick S. Minott of New York. Mrs. Michler was Miss Lowery, daughter of the late Comdr. R. B. Lowery, U.S.N. The marriage will take place in March and in Florence, Italy, where Mrs. Michler has lived for the past two years.

Ere long there will be a terrific explosion just off Kittery, when the dynamite placed under Portsmouth harbor will do its work in loosening tons of rock there by adding 350 feet to the harbor entrance. Geologists are interested in the undertaking, but the Navy Department hopes to have a "deeper" interest.

Lieut. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, left Boston last Friday for Jacksonville, Florida, for a rest of a week or so. The new staff of Governor Douglas has not yet appeared as a body. General Miles makes his headquarters at the Somerset.

Regular Army officers are expected here shortly to inspect the State militia. Co. E, 5th Inf., M.V.M., of Medford, has been presented by Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence with a new military band.

An attempt is being made to organize in New Hampshire a naval brigade such as Massachusetts enjoys and is justly proud of. The intention is to organize a naval reserve body of men, about 200 in number, to be recruited from Portsmouth, Dover, Rochester, and other nearby towns. After awhile it is the intention to make this organization a part of the N.H.N.G. An effort will be made to put a law upon the New Hampshire statute books giving the Governor power to aid in the movement.

There was a pretty military wedding in Newton the other night, when Miss Amy Lee Shapleigh became the bride of Lieut. Charles T. Leeds of the Engineer Corps, U.S.A. The young couple are now in Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Leeds is stationed, and they will receive after March 1. M.H.B.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 12, 1905.

The changes in the officers of the navy yard have come thick and fast during the last few months, and hardly an officer remains of those who were stationed here a year ago. There are some few exceptions, of course, but the personnel of the yard has probably changed more radically during the past fall and the winter than at any previous time in its history. The last officer to be detached was Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, the captain of the yard, who received telegraphic orders on Jan. 5, detaching him immediately and ordering him to report at Washington, to be assigned to sea duty. Not for many years has an officer's detachment from Mare Island caused more universal regret both in naval and civilian circles, not only at the yard but also in San Francisco and vicinity. Although Captain Tilley's three years of duty as captain of the yard would have expired next month, the news, nevertheless, came as a complete surprise. During the time they were at this yard Capt. and Mrs. Tilley took an active part in the social life, and their home was one of the most hospitable here. Mrs. Tilley and her son, a daughter contemplated staying in Vallejo for the present, but at the last moment decided to go on to Washington, and all left here on Monday, the 9th. All the officers and ladies of the yard were down to the quay wall to see them off. No officer has yet been assigned to permanent duty as captain of the yard, although Capt. Franklin J. Drake, the head of the ordnance department, is at present acting.

The French cruiser Protet has arrived in San Francisco harbor and many pleasant times are being anticipated, for the Protet has been in port several times before, and her arrival has always heralded delightful functions given by her officers.

P.A. Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson is among the recent additions to the yard, having relieved Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough, of the Independence. This is most agreeable to him as it brings him so close to his home in Oakland. Paymaster Nicholson's sister is the wife of Hon. V. H. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce.

One of the pleasantest affairs of the week was the card party at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, when they entertained a number of the residents of the yard at bridge. Among the guests were Mrs. Palmer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Palmer, U.S.N., who has been spending some time here as the guest of Mrs. Drake; Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransom, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Miss Katherine Glass, of San Francisco.

On Monday, Jan. 9, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and the Misses McCalla were guests of honor at a delightful luncheon given aboard the U.S.S. Ohio, lying in San Francisco bay, by Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. The officers of the Ohio are planning to give a large dance aboard ship in the near future. During the winter several pleasant affairs have been given aboard the vessel, and the officers have gone about a great deal in society, so that they will be greatly missed when the Ohio leaves shortly for a month's cruise to Honolulu.

Miss Katherine Glass, of San Francisco, who has been visiting here for the past week, will shortly become the guest of Mrs. Franklin J. Drake. Lieut. John A. Schofield, who has been here for several days while he was taking his examination for promotion to the senior grade, has returned to San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Stevens Kiersted, Med. Dept., U.S.A., have returned to their home at Ord Barracks, Monterey, after several days' stay in San Francisco.

News has been received here of the arrival of a little son in the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert McKee Allen at Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. Allen was Miss Ethel Kent, of San Francisco, before her marriage. She is a sister of Mrs. Malcolm Graham, wife of Lieutenant Graham, of the Army, and also a sister of Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Lieutenant Bloch, of the Navy.

Major James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., has arrived at the yard for temporary duty at the barracks, where he will relieve Col. Percival C. Pope as commanding officer upon the latter's retirement the last of this month. Major Mahoney was in command of the marine guard at the St. Louis Exposition until the close of the fair. Miss Fehet, of the Benicia Barracks, is visiting at the yard at present, where she is the guest of friends.

A draft of 35 boys from the San Francisco Naval Training Station, have been assigned to the U.S. trainingship Buffalo for her next cruise, while a draft of 20 have just arrived from the East. The Buffalo has started taking on coal preparatory to leaving the yard, and it is expected that she will sail very shortly as all work on her has been completed. About seventy per cent. of the material to be

used in the manufacture of her new boilers has arrived here from the East and work upon the boilers, which are of the largest type used in the Navy, will be started at an early date.

Orders have been received here to fit the Lawton out for sea, thus changing her from a receiving ship, for which she was fitted out at this yard some time ago. Since the work authorized on her at that time was completed she has lain here idle, and it is now supposed that the work on her machinery, just ordered, will be done in order to prepare her to take the place of the Buffalo as a trainingship when the latter vessel returns to the yard and is placed out of commission some months hence, when her new boilers will be ready for installation.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. F. Tilley will be hosts at a large dinner given in San Francisco this evening, at which the guests of honor will be Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Patterson.

The two farces "Captain Impudence" and "A Box of Monkeys," which were given recently in Vallejo, in aid of the naval branch of the Y.M.C.A., and which proved such a great success, will be repeated in the auditorium of that building on next Saturday evening. Enlisted men will be admitted free, and it is expected that the number of outsiders present will materially swell the fund already netted by the previous entertainment. Among those who will be in the cast are Mrs. Mary Turner, of the yard, Asst. Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cooke and Mrs. Dickenson P. Hall, of Vallejo, wife of Lieutenant Hall, of the New York.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 20, 1905.

The class of 1906, Naval Academy, has issued invitations to the farewell ball to be given by them to the class of 1905, in the armory on the evening of graduation day, Jan. 30. The committee having charge of the ball is composed of Midshipmen R. F. Smith, Minn.; L. M. Atkins, Mont.; S. W. Battle, N.C.; R. W. Cabaniss, Ala.; P. H. Field, Colo.; C. McK. Lynch, Pa.; Lee Noyes, Vt.; F. H. Reichmuth, Wis.; R. W. Spofford and Russell Willson, Washington, D.C., and A. A. Russell, Wis.

On Tuesday evening of this week Admiral Robley D. Evans made a special talk to the midshipmen at the request of Superintendent Brownson. His remarks were upon the duties of junior officers on ships.

On Wednesday afternoon the midshipmen's fencing squad meeting was the occasion of an entirely new style of bout, introduced under rules drawn by Professor Cunningham and the other fencing authorities at the Academy. This event was between two teams of six men each, captained respectively by Captain Knox and Midshipman Sharp, both members of the regular team. The bout was with sabers and the contestants wore saber pads and heavy helmets with plumes of paper containing eight feathers each, and the object was for each man to "scalp" his immediate opponent. After being relieved of their head-dress the contestants were permitted to join forces in squads of two or three and concentrate their attack upon one opponent, the quicker to dispose of him. Captain Knox's team succeeded in disposing of the decorations of the opposing team while they yet had two men with a feather or two in their caps. This meeting was the last before the opening of the regular season with the contest with the Washington Fencer's Club team, which takes place in the armory on Saturday afternoon.

In the open foil contest with eight entries Captain Knox won the event, but was put out in the first bout of the open duelling sword event which came later, by Midshipman Clark of the third class. There were ten entries in this event. In a two minute saber bout between Bartlett and Utley, it was necessary to fence off a tie which was finally captured by Utley.

## U.S.S. MICHIGAN.

Erie, Pa., Jan. 17, 1905.

Comdr. Charles Laird, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Michigan, Great Lakes, since Feb. 4, 1904, has been detached from command and ordered as equipment officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Comdr. Henry Morrell, U.S.N., will succeed Captain Laird, whose departure will be regretted both on board ship and ashore. While in command of the Michigan he has always worked earnestly to promote the best interests and welfare of the men under him, and the fact of his being ordered to the important duty of equipment officer at one of our largest navy yards goes to show that his long and faithful service for the Government is fully appreciated.

The Michigan during last summer's cruise called in at many ports on the Great Lakes, steaming a total distance of about 4,000 miles, which is a good showing for an old warship over sixty years of age. During the past few weeks circulars and large posters have been mailed to nearly all the towns within a radius of one hundred miles of Erie, and hung up in the postoffices advertising for men to enlist in the Navy, for nearly all ratings and mechanical trades; as a result a number of good men have been enlisted and transferred weekly for duty on the seaboard, and many applicants for enlistment are being received daily. Applications for enlistment in the various ratings and tradesmen for the artificer branch, machinists, boiler-makers, electricians, etc., can be made daily except Sunday on board the Michigan after 9:00 a.m., and before 3:00 p.m., at the foot of State street.

The retiring commanding officer says much credit is due Chief Master-at-Arms John Kallenbach, Chief Machinist's Mate E. C. Hanley, Gunner's Sergeant Wm. J. Crosson, in charge of Marine Guard, Chief Yeoman Geo. R. Downs, James Magee, and E. J. Sweeney, Chief Q.M. Patrick Hall, Chief Carpenter's Mate August Nelson, Hospital Steward Albert Joslyn, and Ship's Writer Chas. E. Wallace, for the efficient work and faithfulness in which they have performed their duty, not only to the ship, but to the Service.

Erie as a naval station is widely known throughout the Service as the "Mother-in-Law of the Navy!" and the coming new captain is a bachelor. Commander Morrell was recently in command of the Marietta.

Lieut. Charles H. Fischer, U.S.N., executive officer of the Michigan, has been recently detached from the ship and ordered to proceed to Puget Sound, Wash., for duty on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia. Lieutenant Fischer proved to be an excellent executive officer and a good disciplinarian, and whatever may be his field of duty in the Service he will undoubtedly prove equal to any emergency which may arise. His home is at Sharon, Pa., and his friends in our Gem City will greatly miss him from their social circles. Spun Yarn.

## NAVY YARD, NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17, 1905.

Acting Asst. Surg. Leopold H. Schwerin, U.S.N., attached to the United States navy collier Abarenda, which sailed from Norfolk Jan. 14 for Baltimore, received a telegram upon the arrival of the collier announcing the death of his father, which occurred after the departure of the vessel from Norfolk.

First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Barracks in the navy yard here, is expected to return from Washington where he went for the purpose of being examined for promotion.

The reserve torpedo flotilla, composed of the Dupont, Barney, Biddle and Tingey, are receiving the attention of the workmen at present. All of the vessels, with the exception of the Tingey, are being equipped with bridges,

which are being built on their forward conning towers, from which their operations will be directed.

The new lay-up basin, the completion of which has almost doubled the water frontage of the yard, has already proved its worth in berthing vessels.

The monitor Terror and the torpedo boat Rodgers were taken out of drydock Jan. 14 after having received repairs.

The first actual steps toward the erection of the new marine barracks on the new addition to the navy yard here were taken Jan. 10, when the Penn Bridge Company, which secured the contract for the building, broke ground.

## PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 7, 1905.

Asst. Surg. Fauntleroy, U.S.M.C., and Paymr. John D. Barber, U.S.N., gave a dinner in the wardroom of the Philadelphia Jan. 5. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker, Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman, Paymr. and Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Willard, Miss Price and Mrs. Garland.

The Wyoming will probably remain in dock until about Jan. 20.

Lieut. Z. E. Briggs returned to the U.S.S. Wyoming on Friday from a visit to his home in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Addison entertained the children of the yard Dec. 31 in honor of the birthday of Vinette Willard.

Major C. G. Long, U.S.M.C., Mr. Forbes of the yard, and C. S. Houston of Seattle, made up a duck hunting party and left for Dungeness Jan. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, Paymr. and Mrs. Addison and Mrs. Willard at dinner on Dec. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Dabney, who have been visiting Surg. and Mrs. Carpenter, returned to Seattle Jan. 6.

Lieut. J. P. Morton returned to the U.S.S. Wyoming Jan. 6, having spent the holidays at his home in Kansas City.

Miss Price of Seattle was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker the past week.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1905.

Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend has returned from an extended Southern trip, greatly improved in health. The Misses Greene, daughters of Gen. Francis V. Greene, gave a toboggan party on Friday evening. Mrs. William Auman and Mrs. Katherine Auman Ogden were among those who assisted at the tea given by Mrs. Tracy C. Becker and Mrs. George T. Mosely of Delaware avenue.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., gave an enjoyable lecture before the Buffalo Historical Society on Tuesday evening, his subject being "Custer's Last Fight."

Monday evening was a gay one for the young people in the post. Mrs. Charles Henger, of the Lenox, gave a beautiful dinner of eight covers in honor of Miss Louise Otis, daughter of Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, of Rochester, N.Y. The table decorations were entirely in pink, with clusters of pink roses for the ladies and carnations for the gentlemen. Among the guests were Miss Fannie G. Bell and Miss Henrietta Mitchell. The hostess wore a handsome gown of black velvet and point lace. Miss Otis wore white satin. Miss Bell pink satin striped gauze, and Miss Mitchell blue crepe de Chine and lace. Later the party attended the assembly dance. Lieut. Ralph B. Lister and Mrs. Lister also gave a dinner preceding the assembly, in honor of Miss Gertrude Knight. Among the young officers who attended the dance were Capt. L. W. Jordan, Lieutenants Brandt and Budd.

Mrs. Babbet, sister of Lieut. A. D. Budd, has returned from an eastern trip. Lieutenant Budd leaves for New York this week. Lieut. R. D. LaGarde, son of Major L. A. LaGarde, has arrived at the post.

Major Frederick S. Strong, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was in town on Thursday, the guest of Mr. Thomas W. Jordan of South Park avenue, a former pupil who graduated in the class of 1904 from the Michigan Military Academy. Major Strong spent the day calling on old friends, and in the evening Mr. Jordan gave a handsome dinner in his honor, the party going later to the Star theater to see Lionel Barrymore in "The Other Girl." Major Strong and Major Bell, Jr., were classmates at West Point. The Sunday Courier of this city contained fine portraits of both Major Bell and Major Strong, with a sketch of the latter's military career.

Miss Henrietta Mitchell gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of Miss Geraldine Howard of Delaware avenue, one of the season's debutantes. The flowers, candles, ices and bon-bons carried out the color scheme in pink. Among those who will act as patronesses at the ball to be given by Company F, 74th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in their armory on Feb. 10, are Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, Mrs. William Auman, Mrs. Henry Adams, Mrs. George Bell, Jr., and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister.

Mrs. Faust, wife of Lieut. W. H. Faust, gave a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club last week. A Garrison Card Club has been organized and will meet once a week, the first meeting being at Lieut. and Mrs. Grosvenor Parker's on Wednesday. Mrs. Haight, of New Jersey, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Packer. M.B.S.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Robinson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a small son and heir, who was born last Friday morning. The parents now have two children, the elder being a girl. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson are at present staying with Mrs. E. A. Crowell, Mrs. Robinson's mother, at her home on Larkin street, but they are remembered very pleasantly at the Presidio, where they were stationed in the Infantry Cantonment with the 28th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson will join their regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., as soon as the small boy is able to travel.

The hop given by the officers and ladies of the garrison proper last Friday evening to the officers and ladies of the 21st Infantry and the 4th Cavalry from the Infantry cantonment was a great success, perhaps the greatest success since the reception to Colonel Morris. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with green boughs and festoons, with sabers, rifles and flags. The national and regimental colors of the 21st Infantry, the national and corps colors from the Artillery district headquarters and the silken guidons of the 4th Cavalry and 1st Battalion, Field Art., were displayed beautifully upon the walls. The officers all wore full dress uniforms with side arms. The ladies receiving were Mrs. Morris, Mrs. William and Mrs. Murray. Dancing was kept up until a late hour and then supper was served in the dining room of the officers' club. The feature of the evening was a field officers' lancers, no one below the rank of major being allowed on the floor. This was danced with great spirit by all the senior officers present.

To-morrow night occurs the regular semi-monthly hop of the garrison, and a week from to-morrow night, or Jan. 20, the officers of the 21st Infantry will give to the Artillery garrison the last one of their beautiful dances before boarding the transport for Manila, Feb. 1.

Mr. Mason Terry, who has been visiting Lieut. Leigh Sypher for the past month or six weeks in the bachelor quarters, has returned to his home in Washington, D.C. Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., has reported here for duty with his regiment. Lieut. W. P. Banta, Asst. Surg., who has just arrived here from San Antonio, Texas, is now the guest of Dr. C. F. Craig at the general hospital, Presidio. His wife is visiting friends in Los Angeles, but will come to San Francisco soon to embark for Manila on the next transport.

Forestry work at the Presidio goes on apace. Old roads



and paths are being repaired, and new ones are being built. A new hot house has been completed with nearly double the capacity of the old one now standing in the garden, and the old one is being overhauled and repaired. A number of seeds and seedlings have been received and planted and will be available for future use.

The third story of the general hospital administration building is rapidly nearing completion, while concrete walks, new roads and gutters are being laid out. Improvement is the order of the day on the whole reservation.

The first of the new series of examinations for officers of the National Guard, State of California, in the new Infantry Drill Regulations took place last Friday evening in the 1st Regiment armory in the city.

Mrs. Wetherill, mother of Lieut. Alexander Wetherill 13th Inf., now stationed at Fort Mason, Cal., arrived from the East last Saturday for a visit to her son. Mrs. J. L. Nokes, mother of Mrs. J. E. Murphy, left last Tuesday night for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where she will visit the Murphys for a brief time. Gen. G. B. Rodney, U.S.A., retired, who was in command of the Presidio two years ago, paid a brief visit to the city last week. Since his retirement Gen. and Mrs. Rodney have spent their winters in San José, Cal.

Sergt. W. S. Baker, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., who was found dead in a lodging house, San Francisco, one day last week, was buried with military honors last Wednesday. He arrived here from Manila on the Sheridan and since that time has been a patient in the general hospital. He was forty-nine years old and had seen twenty-two years' service in the Army. The cause of his death has not yet been determined.

Chaplain James Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., will hold religious services this evening in the Protestant chapel. Major W. E. Birkhimer, General Staff, is making an inspection of the garrison, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men's schools of the post.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 15, 1905.

The regular meeting of the Officers' Club was held at the club building Monday, Jan. 9. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed the club to be in a sound financial condition, having a surplus of about \$1,000. The following officers were elected: Two members of the senior council, Capt. L. G. Berry, A.C., and Capt. J. T. Moore, 27th Inf.; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. E. V. D. Murphy, 27th Inf.; hop committee, Lieutenants Jervey, Cocheu and Hackett. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

Lieutenants Wilson, Cocheu and Hackett attended the charity ball in Chicago last week. General Funston, the department commander, very kindly tendered the use of the Army box to visiting officers from Sheridan.

The week before last Col. and Mrs. Whitall gave a supper after the hop which was much enjoyed by those present. Last week the bachelors of "Angels' Roost" entertained the post at an after-the-hop supper. The "Roost" was prettily decorated, and as is usually the case there, everyone had a good time.

Mr. Quesada, a Porto Rican, has been taking an examination before a board of officers at this post, with a view to his being commissioned in the Porto Rican Regiment.

Mrs. Cocheu made a short visit to her home in Johnstown, Pa., last week.

The regular "wallow" of the Corral, M.O.C., was held last week Wednesday and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Paramount Carabao, Major Woodward, A.C.; Patriarch of the Herd, Capt. L. G. Berry, A.C.; Lead Wheel Carabao, Lieutenant Wilson, 27th Inf. Several applications for membership were received. Later in the evening Lieutenant Bickham entertained the corral with extracts from his lecture on the Philippines, recently delivered at his home, Dayton, Ohio. A very pretty tea was given Monday by Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu for Gen. and Mrs. Funston, to which all the officers and ladies of the post were invited.

Miss Fowler, of Salt Lake City, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Mabry, left for her home last Saturday. Miss Weaver, of Johnstown, Pa., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu. Miss Mansson, of Chicago, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Corey for the hop last week. Mrs. Iott, of Evanston, attended the hop last week as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bates.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 16, 1905.

Prominent among the week's successful affairs in Omaha was the dance given by Miss Julia Higginson Wednesday evening at her home, '02 Worthington place. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Charles W. Castle, Daniel F. Keller, Lieut. Albin L. Clark, Charles C. Allen, Homer Lewis and James M. Little attended from Fort Crook. Messrs. Young and Cohen of Omaha were the guests Friday and Saturday of Capt. Frank A. Wilcox.

Mrs. H. Percy Silver entertained at dinner Friday evening Misses Ethel Tukey and Anais Byrne of Omaha, and Lieutenants Elliott and Lawton of Fort Crook.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a nine-and-a-quarter-pound baby boy on Jan. 12.

Mr. Roy Purce of Minneapolis is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton. On Sunday an informal sleighing party was given in his honor. The officers and ladies of Fort Crook are all cordially invited to attend the opening and dedication of the new Dodge Light Guard armory and auditorium, Council Bluffs, Iowa, on next Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, at eight o'clock. Miss Nora Casey of Omaha was the guest the latter part of the week of Mrs. Isaac Irwin.

On Friday evening, Jan. 13, a delightful card party was given at the officers' club. The hostesses were Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Mrs. William Welsh and Mrs. Guy C. Palmer. High five was played at twelve tables. The first prizes, a pair of crystal candlesticks and cut glass decanter, were won by Mrs. Merton Probert and Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall. Mrs. Guy C. Palmer and Lieut. James M. Little were the winners of the second prizes, a dozen cut glass punch glasses and a sword knot. An innovation was the introduction of chafing dishes for the supper. At six of these Mrs. Stogsdall, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Cecil, Mrs. Pauline Murphy and Lieut. Albin L. Clark presided. Afterwards the tables were pushed aside and informal dancing lasted until a late hour.

Miss Mercedes Bell of Omaha was the guest of Mrs. Pauline Murphy during the week.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 16, 1905.

On last Thursday evening Chaplain Nave gave a stereopticon entertainment in the gymnasium hall, which was largely attended by the members of the garrison and their families, and also by residents of the Highlands. The affair was not only delightful but instructive.

The distressing news is received in Cincinnati, by his friends that Sergt. George Clifton, Troop L, 1st Cav., was killed Saturday at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by the accidental discharge of a carbine in the hands of a comrade, Private Balcomb. Clifton was from Cincinnati.

Again the indefatigable board in search of a rifle range has started out on a hunt for suitable ground. It is composed of Captain Rethers and Lieutenant Shaw, 9th Inf.

Tuesday morning was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going to two degrees below zero on the ad-

ministration building. Eight inches of snow fell on the level, covered with a thick crust of ice.

Miss Marie Hinkle, of Cincinnati, entertained on Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Sibyl Hubbard, daughter of General Hubbard, of New York, who is her guest.

An exciting fire broke out in the barracks occupied by Cos. A and D, 9th Inf., on Tuesday afternoon, in the company canteen on the third floor. Fire call brought all the soldiers in the post out and the fire was under control before spreading to other buildings. All the stock of notions, candy, tobacco and delicacies for sale, were destroyed. The loss will fall on the company running the canteen. The only damage to the building was the breaking of the glass in the windows and blistering the paint on the woodwork.

Gen. William Wherry, U.S.A., retired, with his daughter, Miss Alice Wherry, is now at the St. Nicholas hotel, Cincinnati, where they expect to remain for a week. Since the general's retirement, he, with his daughter, has been traveling about this country and Europe. General Wherry is at home in this locality. Though never stationed at Fort Thomas, he was in command at the Old Barracks, at Newport, which was abandoned by the Government, about fifteen years ago.

Major Howe, post commandant, has returned from Fort Sheridan, where he has been serving for the past two weeks on a G.C.M.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 12, 1905.

Major W. C. Langfitt has decided to reject all bids for the repair of the Government tug Mendell, and wait until spring before having the work done, as the repairs at this time would cost too much. The dredge Chinook is expected to sail next Tuesday for San Francisco to be repaired at the Risdon Iron Works.

On the seventh of next month a very entertaining vaudeville performance will be given at the post hall, by a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison under the direction of Mrs. James B. Goe. The proceeds of the entertainment are for the purpose of assisting Chaplain Smith in securing funds necessary to provide means for the entertainment of the soldiers of the 19th Infantry during their coming tour of duty in the Philippines.

Major and Mrs. Walter A. Bethel leave the first part of February for Manila, where Major Bethel will be stationed as judge advocate of the Department of Luzon. Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer leave Saturday for Southern California, where they will remain for the next two months.

The first snow storm came to-day, and the small boys have been having a good time since.

Mrs. Strout, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, whose guest she has been since Christmas, left Monday for Seattle to join Mr. Strout.

#### KEY WEST BARRACKS.

Key West Barracks, Fla., Jan. 14, 1905.

The officers and ladies of the garrison and a number of Key West society people were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Walter Howe on Wednesday, Jan. 4, from four to six. The band gave a special open air concert for the entertainment of the party.

The U.S. training ship Hartford left this port last week, going to Pensacola.

Mr. William J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, who is the grand exalted ruler of the order of Elks, was a visitor to the city and post last week. A reception and smoker was given in his honor by the local lodge. Among other guests were Colonel Howe and the officers of the garrison.

The German schoolship Moltke and the U.S. cruiser Topeka arrived at this port on Jan. 10. The officers of the visiting ships were entertained on Wednesday evening at a german given by the Key West married ladies' dancing club, and on Thursday evening at a reception and smoker at the Elks' Club. The Army and Navy officers stationed here were also present.

Col. Walter Howe, commanding the Artillery district of Key West, made an inspection trip to Forts Dade and De Soto this week, accompanied by Lieut. John M. Dunn, district adjutant.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1905.

The Ladies' Reading Club met on Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Ascensir's, and "Lace making in Venice" was the subject of the delightful paper read by the hostess.

On Friday afternoon Gen. Sir Thomas Frazier, of the British army, visited the post. The distinguished guest was received by the commandant in the Superintendent's absence. The detachment of Cavalry acted as escort, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired in his honor. The officers gave a hop on Friday evening.

On Saturday afternoon the cadets defeated the Colgate team at basketball by a score of 10-8. The West Point line-up was: Merchant and Rockwell, center; Tompkins, Hetrick and Jones, guards; referee, Mr. Slisson; umpire, Cadet Mathews. The cadets played a strong defensive game. The visitors excelled in passing. The game was very close up to the last three minutes of play, when the score stood 8-6 in Colgate's favor. Jones first failed at a try for goal from the goal line, but as the ball bounded from the basket Tompkins struck it, making a goal, thus tying the score. Just as the whistle blew Tompkins shot another, winning the game for West Point.

Gen. and Mrs. Mills are in Washington, D.C., visiting Major and Mrs. Aleshire.

The hockey game played on Wednesday afternoon resulted in a victory for the cadet team by a score of 4-0.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Additional news of the National Guard will be found on pages 560 and 561 of this issue.

Squadron A, of New York, in command of Major O. B. Bridgman, was reviewed in its armory on the evening of Jan. 17 by Mayor McClellan, and made a fine display. On the reviewing stand with the Mayor were Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. D. Appleton, Major C. E. Lydecker, of the N.G.N.Y. Both the evening parade and the review which followed were dismounted. Adjutant Lawrence being absent through illness in his family, his work was ably performed by Lieut. Stowe Phelps, who acted as adjutant in his place. The formations were prompt and the troops on the tan bark as a whole made a creditable display. In the mounted exercises the troopers showed to special advantage. Troop One, in command of Lieut. Merritt Smith, gave an interesting shelter tent and pack train drill.

A convention of the officers of the Maryland National Guard will be held in Baltimore on Friday and Saturday, February 17 and 18, 1905, in the rooms of the board of officers at the Fifth Regiment Armory at 8 p.m. The object will be the reading of certain papers which have been prepared for the occasion, and for the discussion of matters of interest to the officers of the National Guard.

The following subjects will be presented for consideration: New Infantry Drill Regulations. A practical illustration of the workings of the new regulations will be afforded during the evening, or on Saturday, by a specially selected detachment from the Regular Army. Property accountability and the rendering of returns. Military Law, with reference to authority of militia officers when called into the service of the State. Lessons from the maneuvers as applied to the work of the National Guard in the field. Rifle practice and the work at the State

range during the past season. Comments on the discipline and efficiency of the Maryland National Guard.

Discussions will be invited on these and other subjects and especially upon the question of Proposed Legislation which may be of benefit to the National Guard. In case officers wish to suggest changes in the Militia Law they are requested to have them prepared in writing and submit them to the Adjutant General as long as possible before the meeting. Transportation will be allowed officers on the active list of the 1st Infantry and 8th Division Naval Brigade, residing outside of the city of Baltimore. Transportation requests will be furnished on requisitions to be made on the chief quartermaster, 1st Brigade.

As several officers of the Regular Army are expected to be present and participate in the discussions as well as deliver brief addresses and present papers on the various subjects, this convention, the first of the kind ever attempted in the State, promises to be of unusual interest to the National Guard of Maryland.

#### GENERAL GRANT REVIEWS 12TH N.Y.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, reviewed the 12th N.G.N.Y., in command of Col. George R. Dyer, in its armory on the evening of Jan. 17. It was the General's first review in Manhattan, and the armory was packed with enthusiastic spectators, who heartily applauded the general when he appeared and also features of the military display. It was the first public appearance of the regiment in the revised drill, and it made a surprisingly handsome showing, with a large turnout, that plainly demonstrated the inadequacy of the drill hall, especially for so large and efficient command.

The regiment was formed by Adjutant DeRussy in line of masses with twelve commands of sixteen files, divided into three battalions, and it made a very handsome appearance. General Grant was accompanied by Major Albert Todd, his chief of staff, and also the following officers from Governors Island: Col. F. A. Smith, Capt. J. K. Miller, Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Capt. T. Norman, Lieut. A. F. Halpin, Lieut. A. LaR. Christie and Lieut. A. L. Bump, all of the 8th Infantry.

The men were very steady during the standing review, and in the passage the companies went by very handsomely, particularly the color company under Captain Dudley and Company C under Captain Robb.

In forming line for parade, the left of the regiment had to form a right angle on account of lack of room. The ceremony was a very handsome one and the passage of companies in command of first sergeants was finely executed. During the ceremony Company G, Captain Benkard, was formally presented with the "Butt Trophy," for shooting at Creedmoor. General Butt made the presentation, in a few well chosen remarks. Company G was also presented with a banner for making the largest number of points at the recent athletic games.

Following the evening parade, there was an interesting competitive drill in close order movements, between Companies D and G, for a beautiful silver loving cup. The judges were Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., and Lieut. A. LaR. Christie, 8th U.S. Inf. Company D, in command of Captain Dudley, parading thirty-two files was the first to drill and Company G, in command of Captain Benkard, followed. It was a very close drill, and there was little to choose between either company, and both commands made a fine showing. Company G was declared the winner by four points, scoring eighty-nine against eighty-five scored by D. It was the general opinion that the latter company made the best showing in the loadings and firings of the two companies. The sergeant acting as right guide of Company D, however, should mark time as prescribed in revised drill regulations instead of as in the discarded drill regulations. General Grant presented the cup to the winner, with appropriate remarks, after which Colonel Dyer and his officers entertained the general and other special guests at a collation in the armory. Among the lady guests with General Grant's party were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bump and Mrs. Norman. Other guests included Mrs. O. Iselin, Mrs. William McAdoo, Mrs. W. Jay, Mrs. James Lord, Mrs. B. Winthrop and daughter Marie, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Benkard, Miss M. Haven, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Clapp, Miss N. T. Robb, and Miss Henderson. Others present were General Butt, Captain Falls, 7th Regiment, Major W. I. Washburn, 1st Brigade Staff, Capt. Louis Wendel and Lieutenant Wendel and former District Attorney DeLancey Nicoll.

General Grant and other officers complimented Colonel Dyer on the fine showing of the regiment, and its skillful handling in so small a drill hall.

#### INSPECTION OF 69TH N.Y.

The 69th N.Y. paraded for annual muster and inspection in its armory Jan. 7, by Col. J. W. Cleveland, assisted by Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, Major J. B. Holland and Major A. H. Abeel, N.G.N.Y. Major Hamilton Rowan, Art. Corps, U.S.A., made the inspection for the War Department. The regiment paraded 594 officers and men, and had fifty-nine absentees. The regiment, on the whole, made a very creditable showing. The colonel was complimented by Colonel Cleveland on the personnel of the officers coming into the regiment, which has wonderfully improved over former years. The armory was in good order and the uniforms of the men in a cleanly condition. Books and papers were well kept; particularly those of Company I, Capt. Charles Healy. Some of the property in the Q.M.D. was not as well looked after as it should have been. The figures in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F and S.....	16	17	33
N. C. S.....	11	1	12
A.....	44	6	50
C.....	46	9	55
D.....	68	5	73
E.....	59	0	59
F.....	59	1	60
G.....	55	3	58
H.....	58	2	60
I.....	43	10	53
K.....	41	20	61
	594	59	653

#### REAR ADMIRAL COGHLAN REVIEWS 47TH N.Y.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commanding the navy yard, New York, reviewed the 47th N.G.N.Y. in its armory on the evening of Jan. 18 before one of the largest audiences ever in the building. He was accompanied by Comdr. William H. Turner, Lieut. Comdrs. Benjamin Tappan and Frank W. Kellogg, Lieutenants Powers Symington and Francis L. Chadwick, and Paymr. William B. Rogers.

The regiment, under command of Col. John F. Eddy, made a most excellent display, and, in fact, it was one of the best seen this season. It paraded for review with eight companies equalized into fronts of twenty files, divided into two battalions. The men could hardly have been steadier, and in the passage all the companies went by in excellent shape. The audience applauded vigorously as Admiral Coghlan and his staff passed around the lines. Evening parade, in command of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman, was admirably done. Co. F, Captain Snyder, with forty files front, had the largest turnout. A short regimental drill was executed without any confusion, the movements being all cleanly and promptly executed.

Admiral Coghlan and other guests were entertained in the armory after the ceremonies, and there was dancing until a late hour.



## NOTES OF THE EASTERN WAR.

The prisoners already reported as taken by the Japanese at Port Arthur are 878 officers and 23,491 men. In addition to these are about 13,000 wounded combatants who will be taken to Japan. It is estimated that the strength of the garrison was originally about 50,000 men. General Nogi reports that the Japanese captured at Port Arthur 546 guns, 82,670 shells, 30,000 kilos of powder, 35,252 rifles and 2,266,800 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1,920 horses; also fifty permanent forts, 546 guns, of which fifty-four are of large caliber; 149 of medium caliber and 343 of small caliber; four battleships, beside the Sevastopol, which is entirely sunk; two cruisers, fourteen gunboats and destroyers, ten steamers, etc., beside small steamers, thirty-five of which will be serviceable after slight repairs.

A Russian midshipman, Klisorith, who arrived at Che Foo, Jan. 3, explains that the rifle ammunition surrendered were unloaded shells, relics of the Chinese occupation of Port Arthur, and not fitted for use in Russian rifles. The large shells were also Chinese, and were of no use for Russian guns. Klisorith further says that the locks of the rifles turned over to the Japanese were broken before the fortress capitulated. Russian officers also state that the torpedoed destroyers that escaped before the surrender carried all of the regimental and naval colors to Che Foo. The correspondent of the London Times at Port Arthur says of the Russian warships captured: "Three days prior to the occupation of the fortress by the Japanese the ships were set on fire, kerosene being used for the purpose, and mines were exploded alongside of them. The Peresviet, Poltava, Pallada, and Bayan can easily be refloated and may be saved after great expense, but the difficulties are very great, as there is no dock for battleships at Port Arthur. The case of the Retvizan is considered hopeless, while that of the Pobeda is doubtful. As regards the armaments of the warships, their turret guns were all destroyed before the surrender. Some of the secondary armament is intact. Most of the small guns were removed to the forts. The exact damage to the engines has not yet been ascertained. Russians state that the fleet was unfit for further service after the engagement on Aug. 10. Coal was abundant and was used to protect the decks against howitzer shells. On the capture of Rojushan the ships were sunk by opening their sea cocks in order to protect them from the Japanese fire. The Sevastopol is sunk in water 150 feet deep and cannot be raised. The Retvizan is terribly damaged above and below the water line. Her superstructure is riddled with shells, and her turrets have been blown up. Her deck is visible at low tide. The Pobeda has a heavy list to starboard. Her masts are broken short off and are hanging over the side. She is much damaged below the water line and burned above. With the exception of the Retvizan the ships are not much damaged by shell fire. Their main armor has hardly been pierced. Their conning towers are intact, except where they are burned. Howitzer shells inflicted only slight damage.

In proof of the importance of efficient gunnery it should be kept in mind that of the twenty-four warships which Russia has lost since the present war began fifteen were sunk by gun fire and five by contact mines, while only one, the Sevastopol, was destroyed by torpedos and she was aground so that she was helpless against their attack. It is true that early in the war the Japanese torpedo flotilla crippled two battleships and a cruiser, thus enabling Admiral Togo to acquire command of the sea much earlier than he might otherwise have done, but "the great lessons of the naval campaign," as Admiral Lord Beresford of the British navy says, "are good shooting at long range, ability of ships to keep the sea for long periods, and a bold offensive at the outset of a war."

The following is given as a list of the losses of the Japanese ships by a Nagasaki correspondent of the Evening Post: "Destroyed by mines: First class line-of-battleships Hatsuse, 15,000 tons, and Yashima, 12,300 tons; coast defense ship Heiyen, 2,250 tons; protected cruiser Sai Yen, 2,350 tons; unprotected cruisers Miyako, 1,800 tons, and Kaimon, 1,360 tons; torpedobats No. 36 and 48. With the protected cruiser Yoshino, 4,180 tons, sunk through collision, Japanese naval strength has, therefore, been reduced at least by nine fighting vessels. Official admission includes, as being out of the combat for the present, the first class line-of-battleship Akashi, 15,000 tons; the protected cruiser Chiyoda, 2,450 tons; the destroyer Harnsme, 275 tons. Injured by contact with Russian mines, these are not yet repaired, and probably cannot be before spring. In men, the Japanese navy has suffered a loss of 2,162 in killed and wounded, and of these no fewer than 1,400 were killed or wounded by the same indirect warfare. Only 546 of the casualties resulted from actual battle; and 216 were due to the colliding of one ship with another. Details given by the War Office show that the deaths and disablements due to fighting were seventy-two in the engagement outside Port Arthur on Feb. 9; 226 in that of Aug. 10; 124 in that of Tushima Straits; fourteen in the landing work in Kinchow Bay on Aug. 14; and ninety-four in scouting operations.

A Japanese despatch from Port Arthur, Jan. 14, says: "The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns on the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission. The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away, threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into the warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition. It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military. There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even now from the stores in private possession. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end." The correspondent of the London Times says: "The total number of soldiers, seamen and civilians in Port Arthur at the beginning of the siege was fifty-five thousand. There are no signs of privation here. There was food sufficient for two months, and the surrender of the Russian garrison is amazing." It is estimated that 10,000 to 12,000 Russians were killed and the Japanese casualties are estimated at nearly 100,000.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Jan. 17 says: "The Admiralty here denies the report published by the Matin, of Paris, lately, that the Russian authorities are in receipt of a despatch from Admiral Rojstvensky saying that he is leaving Madagascar without awaiting the division commanded by Rear Admiral Botrovsky. There is every indication that the Russian second Pacific squad-

ron intends to cruise in the Indian Ocean for some time—probably until the arrival of the division now being made ready at Libau."

In an article published in these columns last week with reference to the increased friction between Great Britain and Germany, arising from the affair in the North Sea, we noted the charge made by English newspapers that the German fleet in Kiel harbor was held in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity that might arise from a clash between England and Russia. An interesting statement, which may have some bearing on that charge, is made by the British Navy League Journal to the effect that the German first-class battleship *Elsass*, which was under construction when the North Sea affair occurred, was hurried to completion with all possible speed and handed over to the naval authorities, bringing the German force in the North Sea up to twelve modern battleships. Whether the haste in completing the *Elsass* was prompted by a belief that the vessel would be immediately needed for operations against England we do not know, but that such an impression has prevailed in London is beyond question.

The character of the personnel of the Russian navy is indicated by an order issued by Vice Admiral Touknine of the Black Sea Fleet. In this order the admiral characterizes the corps of officers as nothing more than a floating bureaucracy, with little knowledge of actual sea work, and with all the tendencies associated with the formalism of officialdom. The order speaks plainly of a lack of that esprit de corps which makes so much for success in serious self-sacrificing service. Military organization is in a very weak condition. Dealing in detail with the maneuvers the critic says that signals were frequently misunderstood, indicating a very indifferent acquaintance with this important element in tactics. Line-ahead proved to be the only formation understood, and even that was not well carried out. Other formations absolutely essential to nearly every war tactic could not be realized, largely because they were not understood, and partly because the officers in command of the ships could not read the signals. There is suggestion also of the inefficiency of the ships.

## DRILL INTERPRETATIONS.

Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N.G.N.Y., who has long been recognized as a tactician of exceptional skill, finds that interpretations of Par. 179, Revised Infantry Drill Regulations differ. In order to secure uniformity, he has issued the following instructions in printed form to his command, which will be found of general interest:

"In executing 'Squads Right' (left) at the command 'March' all pivot men immediately mark time, turning in their places and 'facing in marching' on their own ground, so that six steps brings them faced in the new direction. The front rank men oblique by the shortest route to their new positions (by twice obliquing), and on reaching the line of the pivot, mark time with him. The rear rank does not turn as a rank, but the men move at full length step to conform to the movement of the front rank, placing themselves covering their file leaders at a distance of forty inches and mark time on reaching their places. The distance between ranks is always forty inches.

"No. 3 of the rear rank marches, full length step, directly forward and faces in marching in the new direction, in rear of No. 3 of the front rank. If he moves straight to the front in stepping out he will have the forty-inch interval. He does not move forward towards No. 3 after facing in marching, but marks time in place. All men continue to mark time on the new line until ordered to 'Halt' or to 'March,' and under no conditions must the pivot or men move forward without the order.

"The C.O. immediately after commanding 'Squads Right, March,' orders 'Full Step' or 'Company.' The first if he intends to move forward, and the second if he intends to halt the company. If the command 'Company' has been given the C.O. orders 'Halt' at the inception of the sixth step. All halt at once at the end of the sixth step, under no circumstances moving forward. If the marching flank has properly stepped out and pivots turned in place all squads will be in line without dressing, or in column of squads each squad will be on line with its pivot. No man must pass beyond the pivot.

"If the order 'Full Step' has been given as a preparatory command, it means that when the command 'March' is given all are to step out in full length step, but all mark time in place until it is given. The command 'March' should be given at the inception of the sixth step, so that all step out in full length step on the seventh step. Give the command 'March' promptly so as not to block the advance of squads of companies in the rear and following. A prompt giving of the order 'March' also teaches men to step out quickly towards their new positions."

## INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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H. C. W. asks: "Par. 181, Infantry Regulations. 1. Column right (1) left (2) march. The front rank of the leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot and takes the full step, without command, when the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot. The other ranks without shortening the step, march squarely up to the turning pivot on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading rank. The guides and file closers conform to the movement. Column half right (left) is similarly executed, each rank making a right half turn on moving pivot." No. 1. Referring to the foregoing paragraph, there has been considerable dispute over the same. As I understand the paragraph, the pivot man of the leading front rank or squad, makes the turn at the command march, without paying any attention to the leading guide, the said guide conforming to the movements of the leading rank, by marching diagonally across the front, to regain his place. Under the old regulations it was explicitly stated that the guide was to be treated as if he were part of a four and the leading rank of the column turned on the same ground on which the guide turned. Under the new tactics, all this is omitted. For that reason and according to the last sentence of Par. 181, I take it that the pivot man of the leading rank of the first squad turns on the moving pivot at the command march, without waiting for the guide to make the turn. Answer: You are correct. The pivot man of leading squad pays no attention to the guide during the turn. No. 2. How does a captain after dressing his company in company formation, in battalion (in line and in column), return to his post in front of the company? I take it that he would return to his post by advancing three paces to the front and then turning squarely to the center and then moving to his post; because of the following reason: "All officers' movements in formal formations according to the new drill regulations are at right angles, while under the old tactics, all movements were made by the most direct line." Answer: He would go to his place in most direct manner. Dressing is not

part of ceremonies. No. 3. Appendix, Par. No. 59. Referring to the above paragraph, after the operation of opening chamber has been completed, does not the soldier retain his grasp upon the knob of the bolt handle until the command, 1. Close; 2. Chamber? There has been considerable dispute over this. Some of the officers claim that as it is not specifically stated, that the grasp is not retained on the bolt handle; that the right hand should be carried to the butt of the piece as under the old regulations. On the same grounds, I claim that the right hand should remain on the knob of the bolt handle until the command, 1. Close; 2. Chambers, as I think where it is not specifically stated, we should follow the manual referring to the new Springfield rifle as given in the new drill regulations. Answer: Retain grasp of bolt handle. See plate page 32. No. 4. Referring to Par. 491, after the command is given, 1. Company; 2. Attention; 1. Inspection; 2. Arms, and he faces to the front, does he salute the inspector by coming to present arms, and return to order, or carry arms? and how is he inspected, from order, or carry arms? Answer: The captain does not salute the inspecting officer, and stands at a carry after commanding, Inspection, Arms. No. 5. In extended order, when a company deploys in line of squads with a 15 pace interval between each squad, what would be the proper way for a corporal to march his squad in assembling company? I cannot find any place in the tactics where it provides any way for a corporal to conduct his squad when the company assembles from line of squads. I have been instructing my corporals to bring their squads up by simply facing the base squad, by the command, 1. Right (left); 2. Face, if from the halt, or the oblique or flank, or if marching. Some of the company commanders cause their corporals to wheel the squad and face the base squad by the command, 1. Squads; 2. Right (left) turn, and when the squad has arrived at its proper place in company, the corporal has to wheel again by right or left turn according to the flank he is on, in order to bring his squad into line with the base squad. This last described method causes too many commands to be given by the corporal and too many maneuvers to be executed by the squad and for which reason I have not used it up to date. Answer: Par. 234, second sentence, says: "Move promptly." This would mean that it should be a flank movement, whether by squads or as skirmishers, and the corporal commands, By the right (left) flank, March, instead of facing, he retaining his relative position until his squad has arrived in place.

C. asks: First two lines of Page 62, Infantry Drill Regulations. Does that mean that if the Q.M. sergeant ranks next after the first sergeant he takes the place usually assigned the second sergeant? If not, what does it mean, and where does the Q.M. sergeant stand? Answer: It means just what the wording implies. A Q.M. sergeant must be proficient in the duties of a line sergeant as in the absence of the second or third sergeant he becomes the right guide of the company. See decision of General Staff previously published in this paper.

W. H. H. asks: (1) School of the Battalion Infantry Drill, Par. 300, does the captain give right dress, or do the men dress without command? In the battalion drill. The Manual of Arms. (2) Is the present saber and parade rest (Par. 529), executed by the officers? Par. 526. Is the saber brought to a carry at the command port arms and right or left shoulder arms in the manual of arms? Par. 528. (3) Battalion being in column of squads to change direction, captain first company repeats major's command column right; do the captains in rear give column right, or does the company follow the preceding one without command? Par. 232. (4) In what formation is the company when the command is as skirmishers on (such) squads forward? In what formation when by the right flank; in what when to the right, right front, right rear, and how is each movement executed? Answer: (1) Yes. Executed according to principles laid down in Sec. "C." Par. 285. (2) Yes, unless excused by the commanding officer, or during drill for instruction in manual when it would be permissible to face about to observe and correct errors. (3) The companies follow in order and repeat the command of major when they arrive on the ground on which the first company changed direction. (4) Either in column or line. See Pars. 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231.

L. M. B. asks: (1) In going to the order from any position (by numbers), how many fingers of right hand should be in front at second position from last, when butt is three inches from ground? Answer: See eighth line, Sec. 3, Par. 55. (2) In unfixing bayonet with what finger should button on bayonet be pressed? Answer: See second and third lines, Par. 74, appendix. (3) When going to right shoulder from any position and when the piece is on right shoulder and is being steadied with left hand, how many fingers of left hand should be over bolt and joined? I contend all four; illustration in field instruction by E. E. Britton shows only three and does not say. Answer: All four fingers. See fourth and fifth lines top of page 30. (4) In aiming where should trigger be on right forefinger, at first bend, or between first and second, or at second? Second joint of forefinger. Answer: See fifth line from top of page 54. (5) At present arms, should top of left thumb be on level with top of right? If not where? Answer: See illustration, plate 14, Par. 57, Page 31.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. H. H.—The general average attained in the last preliminary examination of electrician sergeants was about 80 per cent. The subjects covered were arithmetic, elementary mechanics, steam, electricity, and Army regulations. The next preliminary examination will be held about June 1 next. Applications should be addressed to the Adjutant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.

G. A. M.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the General Order, giving the rules governing the examination of candidates for appointment of second lieutenants in the Army. You will find therein full information.

C. F. D. writes: In the Journal of April 30, 1904, there was published "H.R. 15287, Mr. Rixey.—For the relief of acting (Volunteer) officers of the U.S. Navy in the Civil War." What has become of that bill? Answer: The bill is still before Congress.

A. MacD.—You had better write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, as to the matter of getting duplicate badges, and explain fully as to their loss.

J. H. M.—The information you desire should be in the military regulations of your State. The regulations vary in different States. You might also consult the U.S. Army Regulations to good advantage.

D. L. C. asks: The military history of Gen. Robert Anderson who was in command of Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. Answer: Robert Anderson, born in Kentucky, appointed to Military Academy from Kentucky, brevet second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1825; second lieutenant, 3d Artillery, July 1, 1825; first lieutenant, June 30, 1833; (brevet captain, A.A.G., July 7, 1838, to Nov. 30, 1841); captain, 3d Artillery, Oct. 23, 1841; major, 1st Artillery, Oct. 5, 1857; brigadier general, May 15, 1861; retired, Oct. 27, 1863; died, Oct. 27, 1871; brevet captain, April 2, 1838, for gallantry and successful conduct in the war against Florida Indians; brevet major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico; brevet major general for gallant and meritorious service in the harbor of Charleston, S.C.



## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A table published by the Japanese naval authorities, giving the casualties due to the war as compared with those due to normally operative causes, shows first, that the number of casualties resulting from fighting is extremely small compared with the number from disease; and, secondly, that the fact of being engaged in an arduous campaign which has involved constant exposure and hard labor for many months, has not at all raised the proportion of sick. This table does not, however, include deaths in battle.

Yielding to the pressure of public opinion, the British War Office has at last given orders to build new guns for the field artillery at a cost of \$12,500,000. It will, however, be nearly two years before the whole of the British artillery can be supplied with the new weapon.

The Russian guns captured at the battle of the Yalu were all, with the exception of four, rendered useless by the taking out of the breech pins, etc.; but the Japanese carefully took to pieces the four uninjured guns and sent the machinery to Japan, where facsimiles were made, and in a short time transmitted to the army in the field, so that they were able to turn the Russian guns on their former owners.

Lord Kitchener has found it necessary to issue an order to the officers of the Indian army directing them to show greater consideration to their horses. He calls attention to the fact that it is time enough to ride a horse to death when the occasion really demands it; to do so at peace maneuvers is perfectly indefensible. It frequently ruins the horse, adds greatly to the number of animals in the sick lists, is a waste of public money or regimental funds, disgraces officers and men, and turns what ought to be useful instruction into a sort of race for life.

Following is a comparison in the matter of accuracy of the new short rifle of the British army with its long-service rifle and several foreign military rifles:

Country.	Figure of Merit.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,500 yds.
France .....	.33	.58	1.29	3.42
Germany .....	.35	.77	1.52	4.02
Italy .....	.27	.73	2.04	3.04
Great Britain—				
(a) Long rifle	.27	.62	1.72	4.43
(b) Short rifle	.21	.71	1.21	2.99

In the affair in Tibet there were fought in all sixteen engagements and skirmishes, the casualties numbering 202, twenty-three being British officers, of whom five were killed. The deaths from disease were 411, and 671 men were invalided. The difficulties of the march are indicated by the fact that the Karo-la, forced on July 18, has an elevation of 18,500 feet, and the Tibetans retreated across a glacier and snow field. The mean altitude is over 16,500 feet, the valleys being from 14,500 to over 17,000 feet, the peaks from 20,000 to over 24,000 feet, and the passes from about 16,500 to 19,000 feet. At these tremendous elevations the troops have marched and fought in the terrible Tibetan winter, amid great natural obstacles.

It is cited by the Military Mail of London as a curious and disagreeable fact that among the members of the British Army Council there is not one who has had any cavalry experience whatever, and there is some apprehension lest this situation be detrimental to the interests of the mounted service. "Where the cavalry is hurt by having no predominant voice to take its part at headquarters," says our London contemporary, "is in such matters as the long drawn out dispute as to the respective merits of the lance and the sword. Cavalrymen are themselves very much divided over the point, and yet when a decision has to be made, as it must be made sooner or later, it will be made, not by a cavalry soldier at all, but by a member of quite another branch of the Army. And that is not the way to efficiency." As against the unsymmetrical organization of the British Army Council it is interesting to observe the harmonious proportions of the General Staff of the United States Army, in which all arms of the Service are properly represented. In the make-up of that body, for instance, the Cavalry has one of the four colonels, one of the six lieutenant colonels, two of the twelve majors and five of the twenty captains, the representation of the Artillery and Infantry being virtually the same.

The sentries posted on the bridges of the Trans-Baikai Railway have a grievance, which certainly has the charm of novelty. They complain that the engine drivers on that lonely line snatch a spasmodic joy by opening a steam valve just as the engine is passing a sentry. The sentry cannot escape, and he receives a shower bath, which leaves him to stand at his post wet to the skin.

From the London letter of the New York Medical News we learn that the medical service of the British army is at this moment without an official head. The term of office of the late Director General, Sir William Taylor, expired on Dec. 1, and there has been a veritable tug-of-war between the military authorities and the Advisory Board, which is partly composed of civilian doctors, as to the choice of a successor. The former wish to have a representative of the old order of things; the latter insist on having a man of progressive ideas. The probabilities, according to this correspondent, are that Deputy Director General Keogh will be appointed head of the medical service. Such an appointment, we are told, would be almost revolutionary, for Keogh is a comparatively young man who was promoted to his present post over the heads of a large number of senior officers. His only disqualification, however, even in the eyes of the military faction, is his youth. It is added that some years ago it was difficult for a medical officer of the British army to secure election at one or two of the "Service" clubs. At that time a majority of the army doctors were men of rather indifferent breeding. Members of the clubs accordingly conspired together to exclude medical officers. The improved conditions of the service have for a few years past attracted a better class of men in the professional as well as the social sense, and the ill-feeling against the medical branch that used to exist among combatant officers has to a large extent died out. That it still persists in certain quarters, however, is shown by the fact that the other day no fewer than seventeen doctors were rejected in a body at the Junior United Service Club. This action was ascribed to "a clique of retired fossils." The names of the rejected officers were later again submitted for election without the secrecy of the ballot. If the opposition to doctors continued, the medical members, who numbers about 150, threatened to systematically blackball every candidate proposed for election, to whatever branch of the army or navy he might belong, so the seventeen members of the Royal Army Medical Corps were all elected at the subsequent meeting.

The British War Office has issued an order directing commanding officers to note in their subordinate officers any traits or defects, such as shortness of temper, irritability and weakness of character. There is to be amend-

ment in these matters, or otherwise the faults will be mentioned in reports, and the result will be detrimental to the future of officers.

Capt. A. T. Hunter, of the Canadian militia, in a recent address before the Empire Club of Montreal made some severe strictures upon the waste of time in teaching useless drill movements and the numerous and unnecessary changes in drill books for the Canadian militia. "Personally," he said, "I am not familiar with the more ancient annals of our militia, but since the present administration came into power the Canadian militia has experienced these changes in the text books of Infantry Drill: No. 1—We discarded the older books and adopted the 'Infantry Drill, 1896,' signed by 'Wolseley.' No. 2—We dropped No. 1 and adopted 'Infantry Training,' provisional, 1902, signed 'Roberts, F.M.' No. 3—We dropped No. 2 and adopted 'Infantry Training, Canada, 1904,' signed 'Dundonald, M.G.' No. 4—We dropped No. 3 and went back to No. 2. What we need is a little red book that will stand for the next fifty years, with simple formations, no unnecessary movements, and as little ceremonial as possible." The Canadian Military Gazette adds that "This strikes at one of the greatest weaknesses of the management of our militia. Our force is one intended for defence, and not for show. The time for drill is short, and very valuable, and should be fully employed in useful training only. Lord Dundonald's book was framed with the idea of simplifying the drill as much as possible. We have no doubt that Sir Frederick Borden had some officers on his permanent staff who would object to being obliged to master a much more simple drill. There is every reason to believe that the abandonment of the Dundonald Drill Book was simply one more illustration of the petty spleen and shallow, narrow-mindedness of the Minister of Militia, whose desire evidently was to attempt to belittle Lord Dundonald."

The Admiralty instructions for carrying on of future steam trials of British naval vessels are as follows: (1) No water is to be used on the bearings during the official steam trials. (2) Oil is to be supplied to the bearings through the medium of the usual service oil fittings only. (3) Clearances between bearing surfaces are not to exceed certain specified limits. (4) The number of persons employed in looking after and attending to engines and boilers is not to exceed a certain specified number. This number is exclusive of firemen and trimmers actually employed in putting coal on the fires. (5) All hatches, doors and valves, automatic or otherwise, below the armored deck are to be closed by hand as soon as the anchor is off the ground, and not opened until the anchor is let go again, except in the following cases: (a) For purposes of ventilation for half an hour in the day, or for so long as is considered absolutely necessary to keep constantly ventilated, such as where men are employed or sleeping. In cases (a) and (b) men should be specially stationed to close by hand if required all openings which are by necessity left open. (6) The doors between the engine rooms and stokeholds are to be kept closed. (7) All bunker doors are to be closed with the exception of such bunker doors in each stokehold as the coal is being worked from, and one door between each two bunkers, it being of the greatest importance to keep these doors closed as much as possible. These regulations, we may add, are applicable to all official trials, and will not be enforced on builder's preliminary trials. Of these the London Engineer says: "It will be seen, therefore, that while these new regulations do offer considerable difficulties in accomplishment, they may be met by foresight and care, and that they afford a good guarantee that, being accomplished, our ships will be placed in the hands of the naval officer in such a condition as to be efficient for the most arduous and trying circumstances which he may be called upon to meet."

## CAVALRY TRAINING IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

In an illustrated article contributed to Harper's Weekly of Jan. 7, Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., describing a visit to the Cavalry School of Application at Saumur, says:

"The horses, which number considerably more than a thousand, are generally of a high class. Many English and French thoroughbreds are annually trained at the school, and representatives of all the breeds of horses used in the French army are kept for the purpose of giving officers a familiar knowledge of the classes of animals they will be called upon to inspect and train for service.

"Abstemious living, regular hours, and plenty of hard work characterize the daily lives of the whole body of officers and men engaged in carrying on the courses laid down at Saumur. The school work is nearly all of a practical character, very little book instruction being involved; this accords with the designation and purpose of the institution as a school of application. All the young lieutenants who are assigned to cavalry, upon graduation from the Cadet School at St-Cyr, go directly to Saumur for further instruction before joining their regiments. This class is employed separately from an older class of officers, which is comprised of first lieutenants of cavalry and artillery, selected from the best horsemen in the army. From this latter class are selected the instructors of horsemanship in the various regiments.

"Selected non-commissioned officers are also sent for a special course of training, and if they accomplish the work satisfactorily they have a chance for commissions as cavalry lieutenants. This is an excellent and business-like scheme, very different from our practice. Any private of two years' service in our army is allowed to enter the annual examinations, which are very moderate in requirements, and if he passes he may be assigned as a full-fledged lieutenant of cavalry, even though his previous service may have been in the hospital corps, ordnance, foot artillery, or infantry, and regardless of whether he has ever mounted a horse before. In this way many misfits are installed, to the permanent detriment of the service.

"There are several subschools at Saumur for instruction in veterinary service, telegraphy, farriery, and saddlery, and in which much practical work of great value to the service is done. Nearly all the buildings, including barracks, riding halls, stables, and offices of administration, are old, and possess traditions of great value in arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the younger generations.

"The riding masters constitute the 'Cadre Noir,' which possesses an *esprit de corps* second to that of no military organization in all France. They teach horsemanship, and if they succeed in teaching one-half as well as they themselves performed in their exhibition drill, given for our observation, the French cavalry should always be able to give a good account of itself.

"The course of ten months' instruction for student

officers insures a well-trained lot of instructors for distribution each year, which is infinitely preferable to dumping a lot of young officers into uniforms with yellow trimmings, and trusting to a kindly Providence to work out their salvation as cavalrymen.

"To completely describe all we saw would unduly extend his article. The work comprised the ordinary riding hall exercises and drill of student officers; the operations of a bucking, rearing, and kicking horse restrained by two posts to which he was hitched; an exhibition ride by the ecuyers, or riding masters, of the 'Cadre Noir'; a 'cross-country' ride, in column of squads, involving about twenty jumps of various kinds; fencing bouts, and, finally, a novel exhibition of cavalry work in a drizzling, misty rain, which was very effective, especially the *melee* in which troopers armed with saber and lance pursued loose horses upon which stuffed figures or manikins in uniform were firmly attached. The horses bearing the 'dummy' troopers were very clever at avoiding their pursuers, and dodged about, frequently jumping hedges and fences to escape.

"In finding much to admire in the practice of both England and France and some things which we may adopt from each of these countries with entire propriety and great benefit to our service, it gave me peculiar satisfaction to hear always the same remark from many different and recognized authorities: 'We have nothing like your West Point.'"

## MONUMENT TO JAMES BRIDGER.

A rough-hewn monument has recently been erected by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, and unveiled at Kansas City, Mo., in memory of James Bridger.

On the monument, which is of granite, weighing over twelve tons, is engraved a record of some of the milestones in Bridger's life. The inscription reads:

## JAMES BRIDGER.

1804. Celebrated as a Hunter, Trapper, Fur Trader, and Guide. Discovered Great Salt Lake, 1824; the South Pass, 1827. Visited Yellowstone Lake and Geysers, 1830. Founded Fort Bridger, 1843. Opened Overland Route by Bridger's Pass to Great Salt Lake. Was Guide for U. S. Exploring Expeditions. Albert Sydney Johnston's Army in 1857, and G. M. Dodge in U. P. Surveys and Indian Campaigns, 1855-'66.

This monument is Erected as a Tribute to His Pioneer Work by Major Gen. G. M. Dodge.

From a pamphlet entitled "Biographical Sketch of James Bridger, by Major General Grenville M. Dodge, we take the following facts concerning the career of this remarkable man, well known to our Army officers of an earlier date and to some still living. Bridger, who could neither read nor write, left no records, and this account by General Dodge of a white man who surpassed the Indians in their own methods of warfare is the only full account of his history:

Bridger, who was born in Richmond, Va., March 17, 1804, was a nephew of President Tyler by marriage. When he was only a small boy his father, a surveyor, moved to St. Louis, where he died. The boy earned enough money to buy a flatboat ferry, and, at the age of ten, was making a living by running that ferry at St. Louis. When eighteen years old he joined a party of trappers who were on their way to the mountains under General Ashley. For many years he remained in the heart of the wilderness, following streams in a steady search for beaver skins and other furs. In the course of his wanderings he reached the Pacific Ocean by way of the Columbia river, returning to his headquarters, in what is now Wyoming, by way of California, the Gila river, and New Mexico. "So far as we have any proof," General Dodge says, "Bridger was the first man positively known to see Salt Lake. To settle a wager as to the course of Bear river, Bridger followed the stream to Great Salt Lake, and found the water salt. He returned to his party and reported what he had learned, and they concluded it was an arm of the Pacific Ocean."

General Dodge says it is now known that a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition entered the territory comprising Yellowstone Park, but with this exception Bridger was the first white man to witness the wonders of nature spread out there. His descriptions of them were considered to be exaggerations.

"The first great highway across the plains," General Dodge says, "was no doubt developed by Bridger and his trappers and traders, in their travels, as the most feasible route to obtain wood, water and grass. It was known in an early day as the Overland Trail and later as the Oregon Trail."

In the early 30's Bridger discovered a famous pass, "the most remarkable pass probably in the world," known as the "Two Oceans Pass," because into it runs a stream which divides the pass, part of the water flowing into the Yellowstone river and thence to the Atlantic Ocean and part through the Snake river to the Pacific Ocean. These two streams are known as the Atlantic and the Pacific rivers. Fish by these streams pass from one side of the divide to the other. The pass is one of the curiosities of Yellowstone Park.

Bridger in his field was a man of close observation and correct deduction. Nothing which was of value in detecting the approach or presence of friends or enemies, in determining the best route to be taken, the best spot to camp or the presence of game escaped him. He seemed to be able to determine the points of the compass and the direction which should be taken through unknown country to reach a certain place by intuition. "He could tell whether an object five or six miles away was a man or an animal, an Indian or a white man, or the kind of animal. He could tell this by the general attitude of the object. If it was a human being, and it stood still, he would say that it was an Indian who had discovered his party, for a white man would not keep still. The Indian would remain in that position until the approaching party came near enough to learn all about it." General Dodge illustrates Bridger's ability in this direction by quoting from a description written by Capt. H. E. Palmer, 11th Kansas Cavalry.

It is to the effect that Bridger, with the naked eye, saw the smoke of an Indian camp at such a distance that no one else with the best field glasses could detect it. "The old man, says Captain Palmer, was very indignant at our doubting his ability to outsee us, with the aid of field glasses even. Just after sunset on Aug. 27 two of the Pawnees who went out with Captain North toward Bridger's column of smoke two days previous came into camp with the information that Captain North had discovered an Indian village." General Connor captured this village the next day in a fight known as the Battle of Tongue river. Major Bridger's eyesight did not last, for the last few years of his life were spent in the twilight of partial blindness.

Major Bridger had three wives in the course of his life. They were all squaws, one being the daughter of a Flat-head chief, another a Ute and the third a Snake Indian,



## REPORT ON JOINT MANEUVERS.

Col. Walter Fieldhouse, I.G., who attended the maneuvers in Virginia last September as the military representative of Illinois, has presented a complete and very interesting report, a copy of which we have received. Aside from giving his personal observations, he describes the field of Manassas, and also the battlefield of Bull Run, 1861 and 1862, and his report, which covers 175 pages of manuscript, gives various orders issued from the Maneuver Division, and other valuable and interesting data.

In speaking of a ride over the maneuver grounds with Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Col. W. R. Livermore, C.E., U.S.A., Colonel Fieldhouse says:

"Colonel Sharpe's horse, like mine, was a slow walker, but Colonel Livermore had one assigned to him of the greyhound build, and a rapid walker. Livermore was uniformed in the blue, and was the only umpire having a white helmet and chin strap, which gave him a very distinguished appearance, as compared with Sharpe's white cap and my campaign hat, and as his horse had the happy faculty of walking away from us, officers in the field evidently came to the conclusion that Sharpe and I were on escort duty. Several times the question was asked me, 'Who is that British officer in advance?' The only way we had of catching up with him was to put our horses to a trot. This would bring things to a focus, for Colonel Livermore's horse in a trot invariably shifted his saddle, and then it became necessary for him to dismount and cinch up."

Other extracts from the report are the following: "Foreign military attachés with whom I afterwards conversed, spoke in the highest terms of the arrangements made for their personal comfort and entertainment, for the advanced information relative to the line of action to be followed by both contending forces; and for the courtesies of the officers detailed to act as escorts in the field. In view of subsequent events it is apparent they were accorded greater opportunities to contemplate the American war game; to participate in the general discussions, and learn the conclusions and verdicts at Corps Headquarters than was accorded State attachés. Officers from States who had been detailed to make full reports, several of whom had come from afar for this purpose, very naturally, keenly felt this discrimination. At West Point, Kentucky, the report of the Chief Umpire, after each maneuver, was read in the presence of foreign attachés, and all officers of the United States Army and National Guard. The benefits to be derived from hearing the reports of that past master in the art of war, Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Chief Umpire, are incalculable."

As to the review of the troops on Sept. 10 at the conclusion of the maneuvers, Colonel Fieldhouse says in part:

"The review as a whole was disappointing, principally for the following reasons: First: Because troops on active duty eighty-seven hours afield were in no condition to make long marches from Thoroughfare and Manassas. Second: Southern troops refrained from turning out in full strength, because of the presence of the colored company from Connecticut. Third: Because entrainment of troops was scheduled to commence at the conclusion of the review, and the time very brief for striking camps before sundown."

"The parade moved somewhat slowly at first, regiments not taking proper intervals. There was a wide gap between several regiments and the corps commander ordered staff officers to correct the formation. General Grant, in command of the Blue, received a cordial reception."

"The alignment of the United States troops was perfect. The 14th and 74th New York, together with the Florida regiment, especially distinguished themselves by their fine martial appearance."

"General Bell, in command of the Brown army, received a very warm ovation. Great interest centered in the 9th U.S. Infantry, a regiment which had distinguished itself at the relief of Pekin. In the Brown army the 8th Massachusetts and 12th New York were composed of a fine body of men."

"Seven bands played 'Dixie,' two 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' and one 'Yankee Doodle,' the last of which met with warm response after the enthusiasm which had marked the playing of 'Dixie.' Three bands played Weldon's celebrated marches, which seemed to throw new life into the review."

"Review ended at 2:40 p.m. Whereupon Colonel Morton dismounted the troopers of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, and they were put through the first and second movements of Butts's Manual with the saber. The wonderful training and precision of Custer's old command aroused the spectators to great enthusiasm."

"The officers and soldiers of the Regular Army had the advantage of being called into the field several days before hostilities commenced. This enabled them to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the battlefield; its local conditions; and also an opportunity for rest. The State troops had no such advantage. They were entrained at distant points, and transported in close, stuffy cars; thrown upon the fighting line for four or five days severe work, without an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the military reservation, or an opportunity for rest. As an instance, the State troops from Texas with widely scattering home stations, rendezvoused and entrained on or about September 1, and after a long journey of several days, detrained at Manassas early on the morning of September 6, after hostilities had commenced, and were at once marched to the scene of war without breakfast or without ration, and with no opportunity for rest. Five days continuously they were in the thick of the battle, on the sixth day ordered out and marched to Wellington for review and afterwards entrained for their several stations in Texas."

"This is an illustration probably without parallel, and it must be a source of great gratification for the War Department to realize with what promptitude State troops can be mobilized and placed in the field, even though their home stations be at the very extremity of the boundary lines of the United States. The same observation applies to the State of Maine, upon the Canadian frontier; as with Texas upon the Mexican line."

"There has been a great tendency in years past to underestimate the true value of the National Guard as a fighting auxiliary. Too much has been expected from troops who six days a week pursue peaceful avocations, but whose loyalty and fealty are so strong and intense they are willing at any moment upon being called to arms to sacrifice personal interests and sever home ties. From personal observations, I may add that State troops did not conserve their physical strength or avail themselves of short moments for rest and sleep, as was the case with the Regular Army. The several States have equipped their soldiers with regulation uniforms, but have neglected to supply the most necessary portion of a soldier's outfit, namely, regulation shoes, snit-

able for campaign work. Consequently, the National Guardsman did suffer greatly from footgear that was better adapted for business wear than for actual war."

"One point, that most impressed me, after the battle exercise of each day was that many commands, instead of bivouacking at or near the position which they held when recall sounded, or rallying at a given point and pitching their shelter tents, were prone to straggle and march far to the rear. This was not the case with the Regulars. Again, the State troops have not yet acquired the habit of self-denial on forced marches. It cannot be expected that these troops who have formed the habit of eating three meals a day can contentedly subsist upon the Army ration, or become accustomed on short notice to heavy work in the field with two light rations per day."

"The ration now issued by the Commissary Department does not satisfy the average soldier; neither has a suitable emergency ration been provided. There is a tendency on the part of State troops at the conclusion of maneuvers to rush to the sutler's wagon and fill up on indigestible pies. Something sweet to top off with appeals to the appetite of a soldier, after eating his dry ration. Nor is this confined to the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men alone. In the mess tent at headquarters, officers of the Regular Army showed a strong desire and keen appetite for preserved fruits. The average American is a copious water consumer, and provided with a pail of water and a plug of tobacco, can whip anything on earth, as I have always claimed."

"All troops took the field in heavy marching order and as the day advanced and the heat became greater, there was a tendency to cast off the shelter tent and blanket roll. At the conclusion of each day I observed many National Guardsmen who were exhausted had improvised a stretcher or litter, with two rifles and a blanket, upon which they had thrown the equipment of several men and which were carried in relays. Even under these exhausting conditions the men appeared cheerful and game. I was much amused by one tired and footsore soldier who was marching to the rear, cheering himself with the popular song, of which the following is the refrain:

"Oh, when I was a little boy, my father said to me,  
Don't ever be too forward, lad, but act with modesty,  
In battle it's the man in front who's always shot you'll  
always find."

But the general gets the credit, for he is the man behind."

The man behind, the man behind,  
He's the wisest man that you ever find;  
When the man in front is shot  
He's Johnnie on the spot."

Then always try to be the man behind."

"It was disappointing to the accredited military officers from the several States not to receive a comprehensive epitome of the contemplated moves by both armies. Last year at West Point, Kentucky, attachés were furnished, in strict confidence, with copies of all orders at least twenty-four hours prior to the several maneuvers."

"In Virginia there was no marked disposition of troops to wilfully and unnecessarily exhaust the allowance of ammunition; on the contrary, except in a few instances, they reserved their supply for use during close action, or as the necessities of the war game demanded."

"A feature of the maneuvers was the general interest shown, and professional courtesy extended by officers of the Regular Service to the National Guard officers, which undoubtedly added greatly to the success of maneuvers. It was decided hardship upon officers of the U.S. Army detailed to act as umpires to be denied the services of an orderly. The duty of each umpire was to observe the movements of a regiment advanced or deployed over a field, covered more or less by hill and dale, woodland and stream, and well fenced or enclosed with barbed wire. An orderly with a pair of nippers was a most essential necessity, and at all times of great service to the umpire."

## THE NAVY WIFE AND MOTHER.

In the last number of The Twentieth Century Home Anna A. Rogers tells in a most sympathetic way the story of the infelicities of life in the Navy. One of the chief of these for the Navy wife and mother is the dread of the coming cruise.

"These unescapable separations lead to an exceptional survival of purest romance between the two—legends to the contrary notwithstanding; and at the same time necessitate a repression of emotion which develops a rather hard shell of protective reserve; mistaken by the outside world for insensibility, indifference, shallowness—if not worse. Within the borders of the profession it is not misread for a moment; and the woman who can pick up her solitary daily life and go bravely on with it, the day after the ship sails for the ends of the earth on a three years' cruise, is made of what is known in the vernacular as 'the right stuff.' While a wife who 'takes out' her grief on her environment, parades and coddles it, is felt to be at once lacking in the esoteric conventions, and the warm sympathy, that otherwise would be hers, is frozen solid."

"That these separations do preserve in the Navy a youthful thrill of tenderest sentiment is difficult to bring to the conviction of the cynical. It underlies all the music, sad or gay, that both of them listen to on opposite sides of the earth; it lurks in the twilight hour, and in moonlit nights; in mimic farewells and greetings on the stage, or real ones seen casually in the goings and comings of every-day life."

"In fact, the real reason why so many marriages in the Navy are undoubtedly happy is the rather humiliating one that poor human nature is given a chance to rejuvenate its ideals during these enforced temporary dispossals."

"A woman of seventy-odd, once a belle and still delightfully vain as to her caps and kerchiefs, was heard to say: 'The wife who is in love with her husband should make two visits away from her home every year, if fate has anchored him. If she prefers his indifference (and some women do), she clings relentlessly close, and nature does the rest!'"

"So the ill wind once more brings some good to somebody, and the main drawback to marriage in the Navy, an officer's cruises, is a blessing; although the woman may not recognize it through its deep disguise until youth is gone."

"Where there are children when the orders come, the wife and mother is brought face to face with one of the most serious ethical problems of the life: just where lies her greatest responsibility—with the children, or with their father? It is solved, if left to her, very largely by her temperament, as most things are in women's lives; or perhaps by his prejudices against her knocking about the world alone. Very often finance speaks the decisive word."

"The dismay is delicious of women-ridden American

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civilians when told of the broad fact that officially there are no women in the Navy! Certainly none recognized by any rule or regulation not a stern *defendu*. An Army officer's philoprogenitiveness is regarded as a possible factor; the words 'wives and families' appear very often in the Army code. In the Navy the encumbrances of officers and men alike are scarcely dealt with; they are always bachelors—until they are dead! The Navy wife is successfully ignored by the department; the widow less successfully, Congress having always had a well-known softness toward a woman in the hour of her partial eclipse.

"Of course, human nature of either sex is unaffected, to any appreciable degree by being packed into professional packages of this or that dimension. There are good women in the Navy, a few bad ones, wholesome average ones; silly ones—none the less lovable it often happens; well and ill-bred women; there are those who remain true in letter and spirit to their relation as wife, and those to whom the life is one long articulated series of more or less harmless flirtations. All that is claimed is that, irrespective of fundamentals of character, these same women it is quite safe to say are plucky, rich in expedient, shrewd economists, very sure of themselves, and with infinite *savoir vivre*, with a quick light touch at passing companionship, and independent of masculine advice and assistance to an almost burlesque degree."

## DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The principal causes of desertion are, in my opinion, a, insufficient pay; b, ease with which desertion is effected; c, the loss of the canteen. All other causes are dependent upon these in one form or another. True, there is the occasional thief who, when he fears being caught, will desert to avoid punishment. But those cases are not numerous.

The Inspector General in his report hits the nail on the head. He mentions the most effective way to stop the greatest number of desertions, and I am convinced that any man would have to think twice before deserting if he knew that there was no statute of limitations and that there was a reward of sufficient amount to justify detectives to follow him up and make his life from the commission of the offense that of a fugitive from justice. Three years should be the minimum punishment. One hundred dollars reward would secure good detective service. The removal of the statute of limitations would make a deserter once always a deserter. There would be no safety except to leave the confines of the United States and remain abroad.

The majority of the desertions are not of men who could not and would not make good soldiers and render good service. But it is as easy to desert as to remain in the Service and the Army is recruited largely from the working classes who at the present day are a restless people who like to change their occupation without any apparent reason other than that they wish to try something new. Many of this class drift into the Army. After a short trial if they do not find the Service sufficiently interesting they quit. That is the way they look upon it. Many desert, not from a dislike they have formed for the Army, but because it is not sufficiently exciting. If they could be required to complete an enlistment they would in many cases re-enlist. Most deserters are from those who have not yet completed one year's service. Often only a few days or months at most. This would seem to make it undesirable to take recruits on probation. Any man will find his life as a recruit less attractive than any portion of his subsequent service.

Desertion is a more serious offense than soldiers are wont to believe for the reason that it is punished so lightly and because so little effort is made to apprehend deserters. Company commanders can not go in pursuit of deserters, though I doubt not that many delay sending out the necessary information as soon as they should and to all the probable places to which the deserter might have fled. I believe the law to be fully complied with and the fault lies with the law and not with the execution of it. Congress alone can supply the remedy, and Congress can furnish a most effective remedy.

Again, soldiers convicted of desertion, or any serious charge as for that, should not be confined at post guard-houses. Any prisoner can escape sooner or later if he waits for the favorable time that is sure to come provided they are furnished with the amount of out door labor that good health would require. Our new soldiers must be instructed and they must some time be put in charge of prisoners. No one can foretell the result. The escapes from the post guards are only exceeded by desertions. Nor should this necessarily cause severe criticism on the manner of performing guard duty. We can not expect better service of a \$13.00 sentinel in charge of



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sloned officers will keep the abler men in the Service and companies will not long be found with all non-commissioned officers in the first enlistment. On returning to the United States from the Philippines there were left no less than six men who had been soldiers of excellent character, two of whom had been first sergeants of my company and excellent men they were. But for such men there were too many openings in the outside world and each of them now holds a responsible position in the islands. I could not stand in the way of such men and when they sought better paying positions I could do nothing less than give them good recommendations. Had the pay of non-commissioned officers been as above recommended I feel sure that all of them would have remained in the Service and with this company.

I do not approve of the exorbitant salaries proposed by some which would practically put the first sergeant ahead of his captain in pay. (I hope to write something on that subject later.) The above increase could be made on what we are now paying for deserters. We do not object to its going in that way, then why should we object to the soldiers who stay in the Service getting some good of the Government dollars, one of which is as good as another?

There have been a lot of generalities drawn from the facts in a few individual cases of desertion, but the causes mentioned by the Inspector General and his recommendations for the elimination of the same seem to me to be the only ones worth consideration of a serious nature. Without the steps he mentions, do what you will, there will continue to be desertions in great numbers and no officer, no matter how old or experienced, need talk about how well he ran his company and avoided desertions.

Facilitate the purchase of discharge for those men who find themselves unsuited for military service. As it now stands, the man who is too good to desert but finds himself unfitted for service, gets harder treatment than the man who is unscrupulous enough to desert. Any man should be allowed to purchase his discharge by reimbursing the Government for all clothing drawn and cost of transportation, etc., so that the Government may not be the loser by the transaction.

INFANTRY.

## MEDALS OF HONOR IN THE NAVY.

Hotel Dudley, 99 Queen's Gate, S.W., London,  
Dec. 22, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 10 just received in London, you quote President Roosevelt's message to Congress, upon the Army and Navy, in the last paragraph of which the President recommends an amendment to the law, awarding medals of honor in the Navy, and he says it is most unjust that the commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the Army and the enlisted men of the Navy. In your issue of the 29th of October last, page 206, there is a letter signed "A Base Enlisted Man," in which the writer says (inter-alia): "But then the Navy was always a little ahead (meaning the Army). Witness the war medals for the West Indian and Philippine campaigns which the Army never got."

If the last quoted reference alluding to the discrepancies existing between the two Services is not sufficiently answered by the emphatic recommendation of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, then we naval veterans should support the President's recommendation and acclaim *audi alteram partem*, especially in view of the fact that there is a bill now pending in Congress, introduced last session, respecting medals of honor in the Army and Navy, which if permitted to pass without amendment, putting officers of the Navy upon an equality with those of the Army, would be another act of gross injustice to the Navy. It would impose another statutory disability to the several already existing affecting the Navy. I shall not trespass upon your valuable space at present to enumerate them all, but shall confine myself exclusively to medals of honor.

No officer of the Navy (living or deceased) has ever been granted a medal of honor, either for valor, gallant conduct in action or extraordinary heroism, etc., during or since the Civil War, while it is a fact that some hundreds of officers of the Army, both Regular and Volunteer (living and deceased), have received the medal for various services during and since the Civil War. In the current Army Register for 1904, pages 513, 517, appear the names of 108 living officers of the Army (active and retired, and not including living ex-officers, pensioned, etc.) that have been awarded the medal of honor, of which number forty-four were for services in the Civil War, the remaining sixty-four for various campaigns since with Indians, in Cuba, the Philippines, China, etc. In addition to the officers enumerated above in the Army Register are the names of fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, in the Army, and one private soldier, now a major retired, awarded a gold medal by special act for saving W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, from assassination.

Among the forty-four officers mentioned in the Civil War sixteen were serving in the Regular Army, twenty-seven in the Volunteer forces and one officer as a captain in the 22d New York State Militia. An examination into the origin of medals of honor in the Army and Navy reveals some very interesting facts since 1861.

In his "Anecdotes of the Civil War" Gen. E. D. Townsend, U.S.A., formerly of the Army, urged upon General Scott (commanding the Army), upon the Secretary of War and upon the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, the adoption of medals of honor. Nothing was done for the Army in this respect until the 12th of July, 1862, when Congress by a joint resolution provided that medals of honor be granted to the enlisted men of the Army and Volunteer forces.

General Townsend is discreetly silent as to the manner in which this resolution was subsequently amended to include officers of the Army and volunteer forces, etc. It appears from the records that there was considerable opposition to granting medals of honor to officers of the Army who were entitled to promotion both by brevet and actual rank for gallantry, etc., a benefit excluded from the enlisted men. An amendment was however smuggled through under Section 6 of the Act approved March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes-at-Large, p. 751). This act enacted "that the President cause to be prepared medals of honor in addition to those authorized by the joint resolution of July 12, 1862, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished or may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action," and appropriated \$20,000.

In General Townsend's annual report for 1864, he brings to the notice of the Secretary of War and Congress medals of honor, and says (inter-alia): "Hitherto no medals have been conferred upon commissioned officers.

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apparently under the idea that at some future day their acts of distinguished bravery would be recognized by brevets." Again, General Townsend in his "Anecdotes of the Civil War" says: "The main objection to medals of honor is the mode of conferring, under which years have elapsed before sufficient, reliable testimony could be obtained that the claimant was justly entitled to one according to the terms of the law." General Townsend's statement is verified by the records of the War Department, which show that some claimants have been awarded medals of honor thirty or forty years after the act of gallantry had been performed.

Medals of honor for the Navy were authorized nearly seven months prior to those for the Army. To wit, by "an Act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved Dec. 21, 1861, Section 7 of which is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war."

Medals of honor for the enlisted men of the Navy were also authorized by an "Act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the Navy," approved July 10, 1862. Section 10 of this act provides "that seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates, as they may be best qualified upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the department and upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of \$100 and a medal of honor." This act, the second one conferring medals of honor in the Navy, was passed four days after the joint resolution granting medals of honor to enlisted men of the Army, and is now incorporated and amended by Section 1407, Revised Statutes. An opinion prevailed in the Navy, that to entitle an officer to be the recipient of a medal of honor he must have been specially recommended for it both by his commanding officer and flag officer. This is an error in the construction of the statutes, as applied to military officers and an examination of the current Army Register will confirm the fact that of the 108 officers in the Army now wearing medals of honor not one in twenty, i.e., not even five per cent. of the officers enumerated were specially recommended for them. The War Department alone defined the act of valor and determined the award.

President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress on the necessity of an amendment should be emphasized by the fact that in addition to medals granted to military officers they were likewise awarded as many as from two to five or more brevets and advanced rank for the same act of gallantry.

In the Navy there were no ensigns, brevet commanders, no lieutenants brevet commodores, no commanders brevet rear admirals. The writer of this was informed by the late Admiral D. D. Porter, Admiral of the Navy, that the principal cause of the existing discrepancies between the awards granted to the officers of the two Services was entirely owing to the modesty of naval officers, in fact the Navy was top-heavy with modesty.

In "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor" Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., says: "In all ages a personal decoration for valor has been eagerly sought, proudly worn, and jealously guarded, and in all countries, save our own, it has been conspicuously honored. In Europe, where such rewards are more numerous, because of the size of armies and the frequency of war, the possessor of this glorious token is envied by men, admired by women and loved by children."

The bill introduced in Congress last session respecting medals of honor in the Army and Navy provides that the recipient of a medal shall receive an annuity of \$50 per month, in addition to active or retired pay or pension, etc., but it excludes officers and ex-officers of the Navy.

A. J. GORDON KANE, LL.B., Harvard, 1891,  
Lieut. Col., late U.S.V., and Nat. Guard, etc., etc.

C. E. Kemper, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, estimates the total cost of the Capitol, including the old building, practically destroyed in 1814, as \$17,071,849.41. The new dome cost \$1,047,291.89. Repairs and improvements on the "White House" have cost \$1,752,289.21 since 1807, but there is no record of the original cost. The State, War and Navy building cost from 1872 to 1891 \$10,071,916.77, while the cost of the Treasury Department building has been \$7,250,540.88, the Patent Office \$3,652,705.81, the Interior Department building \$2,231,981.59, the Post Office building \$3,305,490.77, the Pension Office building, from 1883 to 1895, \$906,820.55 for construction and repairs. The Printing Office, since 1861, has cost \$1,000,858.97. The Congressional Library cost \$6,920,081.94, the Agricultural Department buildings \$398,581, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing \$659,447.32, the National Museum \$303,178.41, and the Army Medical Museum and Library \$247,908.14. The total is more than \$56,000,000, and the list includes only a portion of the Federal buildings in Washington.

prisoners than we get from our well-paid prison guards of large prisons.

Since writing the above I have experienced something that bears directly upon this subject.

I am willing to have any man who has deserted from my company questioned as to treatment received by the officers of this company and am willing to stake my reputation on it that not even a deserter can or will make any defense for desertion on the grounds of ill or unjust treatment. I am also willing to have any men now in the company questioned as to fairness of treatment they have received. I say this in reply to the statement to the effect that desertions are due to the ill-treatment of soldiers by young and inexperienced officers. That some desertions are due to such cause I have no reason to doubt, but feel sure that they are very few. The recruit is apt to consider many things as unbecoming to his dignity, for instance, taking up a double time to get in ranks before roll is called and numberless other things that go to make a soldier, but if he can be kept in the Service until he has learned the duties of the soldier he will look upon matters of discipline in a different light.

There is no reason why anyone who has not had desertions from his company should boast that he is a better company commander than one who has them unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the conditions surrounding the different companies. I have been in command of a company for the greater part of the past seven years and in all that time, previous to the last five months, the desertions would not equal half those for the past five months.

Nor can I say that my treatment of soldiers has changed. If so, it has certainly been for the better. I feel more competent than seven years ago. Company commanders have much to contend with that is beyond their control. Officers found to be unjust to their men should be summarily dismissed from the Service. Yet for purposes of discipline the word of the company commander should be law. All orders given by the company commander in accordance with law should be made effective by making the soldier understand that for a mere whim he can not escape the just punishment that should fall to him for failure to obey legal orders.

Officers who have no sympathy with the enlisted man should not be tolerated for a moment. Officers who appear drunk in the presence of enlisted men should be clanked with those who get drunk with them. This will strike some a hard blow, but what is the difference? If an officer miss a call on account of being drunk he should be punished as surely as would the enlisted man, and more severely in proportion to his greater responsibilities. If enlisted men can feel that officers are bound by the same regulations as themselves as regards the performance of duty it would help matters, particularly in regard to the respect that they would naturally feel toward all officers as a class. This, however, is wandering from the subject as it is a strange though apparent fact that it is the officer most negligent and incompetent that sometimes has the utmost respect from his men.

Now to see what might be done in the way of increase of pay to make the soldier more satisfied with his lot.

According to the report of the Inspector General the percentage of desertions for the last year was 9.8 of the total enlistments. In other words, one man in ten, almost, deserted. In a company of Infantry then of sixty-five there were 6.5 desertions. Assuming six months as the average length of service of deserters, and the cost to the Government of a soldier for the first six months of his service as three hundred dollars (it would exceed this amount), we have \$1,950 thrown away each year for each company on account of desertion. Every cent expended on a deserter is wholly lost, for the man is never again to be a soldier, and anything he may have learned will be of no use. Beside the expense, no account of the time spent in instruction is taken into consideration.

Taking a company of Infantry, for example, let us increase the pay of the men as follows: One first sergeant, \$10; five sergeants, each, \$6; six corporals, \$5; one artificer, \$5; two cooks, each, \$4; company clerk (any grade), \$5; two musicians, each, \$1; forty-eight privates, each, \$1.

The above monthly increase of pay would require a total yearly expenditure of \$1,656 per company. The difference of pay between the grades would be an incentive to the men to aspire to the higher grades. The pay of the private will still not be enough to have any material effect on desertions, but will be a great help toward a long needed increase.

It is not suggested that the above increase alone would put an end to desertions, but it is believed it would justify the Government in making the penalty for desertion more severe. The cost of laundry and alteration of clothes entitles every man to an increase of at least a dollar per month. The increased pay for non-commis-



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### PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue you state that it would be desirable to have for publication the views of those opposed to promotion by selection. In the perusal of one of the leading journals of Europe I find in the issue of November 30 an article with reference to the late scandal in promotion by selection in the French service, and have taken the trouble to translate the same for your columns, following closely the original text. I should add that the writer is a well-known soldier of his nation, and that the organization and administration of the military forces of his people are based strictly upon German methods.

AN UNSTARRED VETERAN.

### "MILITARY PROMOTIONS AND DISCIPLINE."

"The actual condition of affairs in the French army completely justifies the objections entertained by the officers of our Army against any other system of promotion than that based on seniority.

"If, in the French Republic, the laws in such matters had been similar to those of our country, the struggle there provoked against the administration of the Ministry of War would have been impossible, or, at least, would not have assumed proportions so serious. The so-called Confidential Notes, whether they emanated from one or other political party would have no serious bearing upon the military career of our field and company officers; at best, they (the notes) could be only utilized to prevent the assignment to duties of the greatest importance of those notoriously unfriendly to the Throne, or even to the Minister of War, who might reserve for those most faithful to him the sinecures and tidbits of office; but this rule of favoritism could never lead to consequences so disastrous as the division of our army into castes.

"However, we have suffered from it (the rule of favoritism). In the line branches of the service promotion formerly was by selection and the grafting of politics on the army resulted in dividing the latter into several factions, or, more correctly, into groups addicted to certain politically appointed generals, who rewarded their followers, refusing promotion to those unfriendly to their aims and purposes. For example, if the Radicals should triumph, it was clearly understood that all military promotions or assignments, like the civil appointments, would go to the generals and field and company officers of that party. For those not belonging thereto, the unassigned list or the supernumerary list impeded over their heads. If the Conservatives went into power, the scale was turned, those down rising, and so indefinitely.

"In former times officers were subjected to persecution and even to arbitrary punishment; but even in periods of most extreme measures, no service of secret information, as to-day exists in the French army, was ever introduced in our military administration. When circumstances unmistakably proved that officers were conspiring against the Throne, the conspirators were carefully watched, but it was not considered indispensable to the military profession that officers should attend mass or that they should abstain therefrom.

"The writer had a relative, back in the fifties and early sixties, when there were few republicans in our country, and even those who were so scarcely dared to assume the name, who entertained the most radical ideas and who even boasted that the acme of his dreams was a republic. Belonging to the artillery arm he passed, by seniority, during that period, from the rank of lieutenant to major, filling at all times posts of importance and meriting all manner of regard from his superior officers. He never conspired, nor would he have conspired without previously throwing up his commission. All knew it and none, neither the chief of the cabinet nor the Minister of War himself, dared to persecute him and to refuse him promotion for what pertained to his inmost convictions. . . . He shared the fate of all his companions of the artillery arm, and without change of political ideas, neither concealing them nor boasting of them, a few years later he died, with the rank of colonel, leaving a worthy reputation for professional attainments and for a high sense of honor.

"If in the above case the André-Vadecard mode of procedure had been applied, my relative would have been compelled to retire from the service.

"But I am straying from what I desire to say, and that is that the army clamored for the establishment of a system of promotion by seniority, declaring it absolutely necessary if the wings of favoritism were to be clipped. The special arms of the service already had such system, and even in the line the practice of similar promotion had grown up in later years.

"That this system of seniority is bad, there is no doubt. Under it no proper distinction is made between the intelligent and the commonplace officer; the studious and the idler; under it no stimulus other than individual sense of honor exists for work, and those who reach the higher grades are not the most competent, but those who have succeeded in living longer. However, all these drawbacks are far less serious than those produced by the system of selection when guarantees for its impartial application are wanting. And these guarantees, where are they?

"In Germany, Austria and Russia, it is asserted that such guarantees are found in the impartiality of the respective Emperors and in the honesty and untrammeled administration of the chiefs who make the nominations, and, yet notwithstanding, if we follow not so much official information and the professional press as the intimate descriptions of the character of military life in those countries, given by various writers, many of them

soldiers as well, we see how, side by side, one of powerful family, eternally on the staff of generals, rapidly advances in his professional career and is conspicuous in drawing rooms and on occasions of state, while another of modest origin vegetates lost in the multitude of his grade, and only with difficulty and solely by dint of industry and exposed to the most fatiguing service, rises in the official list.

"As to France, the problem is this: The Radicals accuse the preceding ministers of war of having favored, in promotion by selection, those field and company officers who manifested clerical tendencies, refusing advancement to those in harmony with republican institutions; at the same time, the former (the Radicals) proceed as we have just seen, justifying themselves in the necessity of sweeping clericalism from the army.

"In the meantime, here, with all the defects of our military organization and with all the faultiness of our statecraft, in this question of promotion, the door of protection and of favoritism is kept closed, and no officer fears, at least in time of peace, that another may push himself through by reason of better means of entrance or by alliance with the politicians.

"Much has been said of combination of promotion by seniority and by selection, through general competition. The idea appears fair; but our officers do not regard it with favor. They mistrust that personal influence may filter through the door of competition, and in addition it is well-known that in such examinations the question of best professional merit is not always settled; on the contrary, verbosity and a ready memory, in their peacock's strut, too often vanquish the modesty of the scholar.

"Under any point of consideration the question may be laid down as follows: Which is preferable? That all officers should mark time and should receive their promotion tardily, or that a restlessness and disaffection in the moral tone of the service should be manifested to the prejudice of discipline? Given the conformity of origin, which results in a mean of instruction approximately the same for all officers of each arm, it is better for the army and for the country that all should reach the higher grades in a systematic manner by seniority, than that, under pretext of advancing the best, the audacious and the influential should be promoted, thus opening the door to powerful friendship, to the intrusion of politicians, and creating an alarming disturbance in the 'esprit de corps,' such as we see to-day in the French service.

### BORN.

ALLEN.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 1, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th U.S. Inf., a son.

BENNETT.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1905, a son to the wife of Dr. Irwin E. Bennett, late captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.V.

McLEMORE.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1905, to the wife of Major Albert S. McLeMore, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

McMASTER.—At Fort Trumbull, Conn., to the wife of Capt. R. H. McMaster, Art. Corps, a son.

MOORE.—At Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. William K. Moore, Coast Art., a daughter.

WINCHELL.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., a daughter.

### MARRIED.

BUTLER—WHITMAN.—At New York city, Jan. 14, 1905, Gen. S. C. Butler, father of Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th U.S. Cav., to Mrs. Maurice de S. Whitman, widow of the late Charles S. Whitman.

DUNLAP—WOOD.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1905, Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., and Miss Katherine Thomas Wood, daughter of Major Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C.

GRAHAM—FRASER.—At San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 3, 1905, Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Zelma Tobin Fraser.

McLEAN—MULLER.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1905, Lieut. Allan F. McLean, 7th U.S. Cav., and Maria Josefa Muller, sister of the wife of Capt. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th U.S. Cav.

### DIED.

BENNETT.—At Mount Holly, N.J., Jan. 18, 1905, Charles Bennett, a veteran of the Mexican War, who was a second lieutenant in the 10th U.S. Inf., March 8, 1847, and honorably mustered out Aug. 24, 1848.

CHASE.—At Palmyra, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1905, Miss Lavinia H. Chase, sister of Mrs. McGowan, wife of Brevet Lieut. Col. George McGowan, U.S.A., retired.

EDSON.—At Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 15, 1905, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Clarke Edson, daughter of the late Gen. Newman S. Clarke, U.S.A.

LEAVELL.—At Silver City, N.M., Jan. 14, 1905, Mary Josephine Leavell, wife of Major B. W. Leavell, U.S.A., retired.

McLEAN.—C. B., at Cobalt, Conn., Jan. 12, 1905, father of Lieut. A. F. McLean, 7th U.S. Cav., in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

STORER.—At Watertown, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1905, Mrs. Frances E. Storer, sister of Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, D.D., chaplain, U.S.A., retired.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Jan. 16, 1905, at her home, 2215 Washington circle, Washington, D.C., Mrs. Laura B. Weeks, wife of Gen. George H. Weeks, U.S.A. Funeral from the family residence Wednesday afternoon, two o'clock, Jan. 18. Interment at Arlington.

WEEKS.—At Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 12, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., a son.

WEIR.—At Montclair, N.J., Jan. 16, 1905, Robert Weir, son of Prof. Robert W. Weir, formerly professor U.S.M.A., who died in 1889.

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### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual inspection of the New Hampshire National Guard will be made by Brig. Gen. George D. Waldron, inspector general, between Feb. 14 and March 14, and at the same time an inspection will be made by Brig. Gen. James Miller, U.S.A., retired, detailed by the War Department.

Adjutant Gen. A. D. Ayling, of New Hampshire, has issued his biennial report which covers the period from Oct. 1, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1904, and it is a neat and well arranged report. General Ayling states that during the year no companies have been disbanded and no new companies organized. The strength of the brigade is 112 commissioned officers and 1,266 enlisted men, being one officer and 281 men less than the maximum number allowed by law. The State troops are fully uniformed, but the uniform is not now in accordance with the latest regulations of the United States Army; the new uniform adopted for the Army in 1902 not yet being available for the militia. It has not been considered advisable to issue

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the field equipment to companies because of the lack of available armory room for storage. Revolvers of the United States pattern, with ammunition have been issued; also ammunition, with reduced charge, for gallery practice, in armories. The infantry is still armed with the obsolete breech-loaders caliber .45. General Ayling desired the new Springfield, and preferred to wait for them, rather than have the Krag, discarded by the Army.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Battalion commanders of the Wisconsin National Guard will make two tours of inspection. The first inspection will be devoted to ascertaining the condition of each company as regards care and condition of arms and equipment, tidiness in dress, military courtesy, discipline, care of books and papers, and finances; progress in drill in the school of the soldier and school of the squad, the efficiency of non-commissioned officers, sighting and aiming drills and gallery practice. The second inspection will be devoted to ascertaining the efficiency of the company in the school of the company and in guard duty. The number of men who have fired on the open range, the distances at which they have fired, and the number of shots fired by each will be ascertained. One battalion officers' school preceding each of the inspection periods. Visits for purposes of instruction, a tour of each command by the colonel commanding or the lieutenant colonel or a division of the duty between both are authorized. Out door drill in guard duty and extended order are recommended.

Adjutant General Libbey, of Minnesota, announces that the N.P.R.R. has established a rule that conductors will under no circumstances allow any one to take a gun into a coach unless taken apart and encased. This rule, the company explains, is necessary, as many passengers, especially ladies, are very nervous on the subject of fire arms. Where guns are not cased the company suggests that they be placed in the baggage car, and adds that the above rule would not apply where a company occupied a special coach. General Libbey in consequence directs that "members of the M.N.G., traveling on railway trains on duty, en route from or to their stations, which involves the carrying of their rifles, will cheerfully comply with the request of the conductors to place them in the baggage car."

What promises to be a very enjoyable entertainment, is that to be held by Co. G, of the 69th N.Y., at Tammany Hall, New York city, Monday evening, Jan. 23. There will be a vaudeville entertainment commencing at eight o'clock and dancing will begin at ten o'clock. The performers will be professionals.

Co. B, 22d N.Y., has decided to hold a midwinter outing at Miner's Theater on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 1, to witness the "Bohemian Burlesquers." Between the acts there will be a special tug of war, between rival teams of the company. Company B has bought up the entire house for the evening, and the tickets of admission are 35, 50 and 75 cents and \$1, and can be procured from members of the company.

Brig. Gen. James A. Drain is reappointed and re-commissioned brigadier general and adjutant general of the National Guard of Washington, with rank from Jan. 16, 1901. The following appointments of officers of the Governor's staff are made: To be colonel and inspector general, Capt. John Kinzie, U.S.A., retired. To be major, Military Secretary and assistant adjutant general, Ashmun N. Brown, of Seattle.

There was any amount of exciting sport, and close contests at the midwinter games of the 22d N.Y., in its armory Jan. 16, and the event, both as to the excellent program and management, deserves high praise. Company A, Captain Murphy, carried off the point trophy by scoring thirty-four points. Company F was second with twenty-five and Company I third with twenty-three points. The relay handicap for the O'Brien prize resulted in a hotly contested race. It went to Company I. The 600-yard run (handicap), open to members of the Military Athletic League, was won by J. W. Murphy, 9th Regiment (24 yards); J. McMeekin, 2d Regiment (20 yards), second; R. Gregory, 9th Regiment (35 yards), third. Time, 1:16. There were a number of other finely contested events. The games reflect great credit on the regimental association, of which Capt. Daniel J. Murphy is president, Lieut. W. E. Harding vice-president, and Lieut. J. C. Mansfield secretary.

The committee on entertainment of the Old Guard of New York are to be congratulated on the excellence of the program it provided at the armory on the evening of Jan. 14, in the vaudeville entertainment. It included funny sketches by male and female actors, musical acts, and the American biograph. The band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society also rendered some excellent selections in a manner that drew from them hearty and well-deserved applause. All the performers were eulogized by the large audience of men and women guests.

The Albany Burgesses Corps, Major J. O. Woodward, commanding, will attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt, who is a life member of the command. They will leave Albany, accompanied by their band, on the evening of March 3, and will journey by special train of Pullmans, arriving at Washington on the morning of March 4. On their return they will stop in Philadelphia, spending Sabbath morning there, probably attending divine service at one of the Quaker City churches, and reaching Albany at 10 o'clock Sabbath evening. In the inaugural parade the corps will wear their handsome full dress uniform, and with their immense bearskin shakos will add much to the picturesqueness of the parade.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York will be held in St. Andrews Hall, Albany, N.Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, and will be of exceptional interest. Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th U.S. Inf., of the General Staff, will talk to the officers on the new tactics, and other officers will read papers on military subjects. The Governor will address the convention at 12:30 p.m. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, the day previous to the convention, the convention will tender a reception to the Governor at the Ten Eyck hotel at nine o'clock, officers appearing in full dress uniform.

The most interesting feature of the ball of Co. I, 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania, held in Horticultural Hall Jan. 18, was the calisthenics drill by Company E, 8th Infantry, U.S.A., under command of Lieut. Walter H. Johnson. The Regular Army men were sent from Fort Jay, N.Y., to attend the ball. Lieutenant Johnson put



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them through the "setting up" exercise, and the soldiers maneuvered with remarkable accuracy and regularity. At the conclusion of the drill a reception was tendered to Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. More than three hundred military men attended the ball and included military men from the Regular Army and the militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Major Clinton H. Smith, of the 71st N.Y., who first joined the command as a second lieutenant of Company B, March 10, 1887, from the 7th Regiment, has asked to be placed on the retired list, and the request has been approved by Colonel Bates. The major has been a very sick man for close on two years, and has been able to perform little or no military duty in consequence, during that period. He first joined the guard as a private in Company B of the 7th Regiment June 6, 1881.

## CONNECTICUT.

We have received a bound copy of the report of Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut for 1904. The report is made up of 388 pages and contains a roster of officers, besides a number of interesting reports, copies of orders issued during the year, etc. General Cole in his report among other things says: "The reorganization of the National Guard, in compliance with the National Militia law, is practically complete; its organization and equipment being strictly in accordance with that of the Regular Service. Too much cannot be said of the advantages that have accrued to the State for its promptness in accepting and conforming to the national law, in the matter of organization and equipment of its militia; thereby gaining the approval and confidence of the War Department, and evoking the commendation of every man who has the prerogatives of a tax payer, demanding that the organized militia should be an efficient force. That this condition exists at present is evident to all who have watched its progress and achievements. One factor may be pointed to with pardonable pride, and was apparent to the ordinary observer, and that was the splendid and faithful work performed by the National Guard, from this State at Manassas, Va., during the maneuvers in September, 1904. Responding to the call with full ranks, the troops performed the tasks assigned them, (embracing long marches over rough and dusty roads; sometimes with little sleep and short rations), with a promptitude and cheerfulness, that not only won for them the approval of their own officers, but also that of the officers of the Regular Service with whom they necessarily came in contact. The United States officer, in his capacity as an umpire, or inspector, is a severe, and impartial critic, who, while seeing many things for favorable comment, must, of necessity, criticize the faults and failures. This disciplinary or heroic treatment is expected, and received by officers and enlisted men of the

Guard in the spirit with which it is given, in the line of progress and for the betterment of all. Despite all this, it is gratifying to say, that there have been received by this department many words of commendation of the conduct of the troops at Manassas from those who observed, and are competent to judge the work performed, which is very encouraging to those interested, and must be particularly so to your Excellency, who has so ably co-operated in all that has been done. The General Government is offering inducements to all States that are willing to co-operate in raising the standard of the active militia. Connecticut, by wise legislation, has taken advantage of the opportunity presented, and profited to an extent hardly appreciable at present. The National Guard of this State, to-day, with much to learn in study and application by its officers, and hard drilling and discipline in its enlisted men, is a credit to our State, and a valuable asset, and every intelligent, law abiding citizen, having in mind the startling revelation of the danger and disaster attending a careless policy of unpreparedness, as demonstrated by the War of the Rebellion, and Spanish-American War, realizes very distinctly the necessity of an efficient military force as a power behind the law to preserve the peace."

Adjutant General Cole of Connecticut, announces that the following named persons have been appointed on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to take rank from Jan. 4, 1905:

Theodore H. Macdonald, to be Quartermaster General, with rank of colonel.

Oliver C. Smith, to be Surgeon General, with rank of colonel.

M. Moody Downer, to be Commissary General, with rank of colonel.

William H. Hall, to be Paymaster General, with rank of colonel.

James E. Cooper, to be Judge Advocate General, with rank of colonel.

John L. Bunce, to be naval aide, with rank of lieutenant commander.

Walter L. Goodwin, Warren L. Hall and Samuel F. Beardsley, to be aides-de-camp, with rank of major.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, announces the following staff: Adjutant general, Col. T. R. Robertson; Q.M. general, Francis A. Macon; inspector general, S. Gallert; judge advocate general, M. D. Hodges; assistant judge advocate general, T. L. Kirkpatrick; chief of engineers, J. L. Ludlow; surgeon general, Dr. R. S. Young; private secretary to the governor, Gen. James D. Glenn.

## GENERAL WADE REVIEWS 23D N.Y.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, reviewed the 23d N.Y., in command of Col. William A. Stokes, in its armory on the evening of Jan. 14, before an audience that crowded the big hall to its utmost. The general was accompanied by his entire staff, which consisted of the following: Capt. W. J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., and J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., aides-de-camp; Col. J. B. Kerr, 12th Cav., chief of staff; Col. H. O. S. Helstand, adjutant general; Col. E. A. Garlington, inspector general, and Col. A. Stickney, chief engineer officer.

It was the first public appearance of the regiment in the revised drill regulations, and the first appearance of Colonel Stokes as commandant, he only having been commissioned a short time since. The regiment made a fine appearance, and demonstrated that it had lost no time in mastering the changes in the drill book. There were, of course, a few technical errors on the part of some officers, a few of whom seemed to be suffering from a stage fright, in the face of so many military critics. Two provisional companies were in command of first sergeants who demonstrated marked ability.

For the review, the regiment was promptly equalized by Regimental Adjutant Ingraham into twelve companies of sixteen files front each, divided into three battalions. The first battalion was commanded by Major Wells, the second by Major Norton, and the third by Captain Praeger.

The formation was in line of masses, and handsomely executed. During the standing review General Wade was heartily applauded, as he passed around the lines. The passage was well done. The short drill in close column movements, was well executed despite the failure in one instance of a company to move promptly at the word of command.

For evening parade the regiment was divided into two battalions and formed in line, and this ceremony was exceptionally well executed. At its conclusion the colors were dismissed with ceremony. The men were very steady throughout the evening, and distances and alignments were properly kept. General Wade and other officers present praised the regiment very highly for the showing it made.

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cers present praised the regiment very highly for the showing it made.

General Wade and staff and other special guests were entertained at a collation in the armory at the conclusion of the military exercises. Among those present were Col. F. A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf.; Major F. H. E. Ebbstein, U.S.A.; Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y.; Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Major H. S. Rasquin, Lieut. G. S. Hurry, Col. E. E. Britton, Capt. R. A. DeRussy and Capt. C. S. Richards, all of the N.G.N.Y.

In an article in the Nineteenth Century for January General Lord Roberts says: "A terrible lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed by equally brave but better trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices will then avail; for modern warfare moves fast, and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of a campaign. I hold this view very strongly, and would urge my fellow countrymen with all the force at my command to look the plain facts in the face." Earl Roberts concludes his article as follows: "It will be necessary to have a reserve force of officers amounting to some thousands. These can be made available by a system for the military training of the entire youth of the country. Such a reserve is essential to our success, no matter under what system our army may be organized."

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S.

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(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.

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2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

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7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas. Ordered to Philippines. 2d Squadron will sail on March 1, the 3d Squadron on April 1, and the 1st Squadron on July 1, from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States

May 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

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4th. Ft. Myer, Va.  
5th. Manila, P.I.  
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
9th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, in February, 1905.  
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
17th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905.  
18th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905.  
19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
26th. Manila, P.I.  
27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
28th. Manila, P.I.  
29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
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3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
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5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
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24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Honolulu, H.I.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
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32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
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74th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
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76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
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88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
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95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Greble, Me.  
108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo.  
120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
122d. Key West, Fla.  
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4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila March 1, 1905.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; A, D, Fort Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States March 15, and take station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States, Jan. 15, and take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Will sail for Manila, April 1, 1905.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for Manila Feb. 1, 1905.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

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26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

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## A BRACE OF FAMOUS DUELLING PISTOLS.

The duelling pistols used by Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr in that fateful tragedy at Weehawken, one hundred years ago, which ended the brilliant life of poor Hamilton, are still in a state of good preservation, and in the possession of Major Richard Church, Rochester, N.Y. Nor was this historical meeting the only time that these weapons were in like service. They were originally purchased by John B. Church, late in the eighteenth century, at the then famous gunshop of Wogdon, in London. Duelling pistols were an essential part of a gentleman's outfit in those days, when the "code" was a fact not to be slighted. These pistols are octagonal in build, 50 caliber, with flintlocks and a quick trigger. The stock and firepiece are of one piece of highly polished walnut. The grips are checked, to admit of a firm and unwavering hold. Rather strangely, they were first used in an "interview" at the much-frequented duelling spot in Weehawken, when Burr and Church had a difference. In the encounter, Burr missed entirely, though losing a button at the more skilful aim of Church. A little later they were used by young Philip Hamilton, Alexander's son, with J. G. Ecker, when young Hamilton was killed, and at the same spot where his father fell two years later. Church, who was Alexander Hamilton's brother-in-law, loaned these pistols to Hamilton, with the remark, "Take my pistols. I used them on Burr, and they made his buttons fly." But the tragic result proved that such fortune was not to happen a second time.—Magazine of American History.

## ARMY SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

Writing in the New York Tribune "Ex-Ataché" says that Emperor William has devised a most remarkable scheme, the ultimate aim of which is to render the fair sex liable to compulsory service in the army. He has in view their fulfillment of duties in connection with the non-combatant departments of the army, such as hospital and clerical work, the preparation of supplies, etc., for all of which a training furnished by the government is required. Women already figure in the strength of the English and other European armies as nursing sisters and hospital superintendents. But they are now drawn exclusively from the well-to-do and educated classes by means of voluntary engagement, and are few in number compared to the necessities of the situation.

What Emperor William has in view is that women should receive such training in time of peace as to render their assistance of real value in war, and that, enrolled in the army, they should constitute component parts of its organization, with thorough knowledge as to where and in what manner to respond to the call of duty when the order is given for mobilization. Properly organized, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the work required of them, as well as of appreciation of the value of order and of military obedience,

members of the fair sex might become invaluable in the event of hostilities.

The scope of the Kaiser's project takes in the women of the masses, who are every whit as patriotic as those of their sisters who happen to be in easier circumstances. To them the training in time of peace would prove of still greater advantage. Everything that they would have to be taught for the public service, whether nursing, clerical work or the manufacture of supplies of one kind and another, would afterward prove useful and remunerative to them in civil life, while the moral influence of proper discipline, order, cleanliness, etc., could not fail to prove of incalculable advantage.

It remains to be seen how Emperor William will elaborate his remarkable project. If Germany adopts the scheme all the other great military powers of the Old World will be compelled to follow suit. If so the efficiency of the existing armies will be enormously increased, since immense numbers of soldiers now employed in work that could equally well be done by women if properly trained would in that case be transferred to the combatant ranks.

## INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following table of importations of the principal brands of champagne that arrived at the port of New York during the year 1904 should be of considerable interest to lovers of the sparkling wine:

Moët & Chandon.....	116,549 cases
G. H. Mumm & Co.....	85,228 "
Pommery & Greno.....	24,143 "
Ruinart pere & fils.....	15,822 "
Vve. Clicquot.....	13,076 "
Piper Heidsieck.....	9,136 "
Louis Roederer.....	6,990 "
Pol Roger.....	6,603 "
Dry Monopole.....	2,932 "

Tabulated according to Custom House Statistics by Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, Jan. 10, 1905.

## ROLL SHIP.

It is an interesting bit of work to get a battleship of 12,000 tons to rock like a cradle, yet it can be accomplished in a very few moments. The crew is divided into two sections, one of which is arranged amidships, and the other on the starboard side. At a blast from the bugle, the 'midships' section rushes to the port side, and the starboard section rushes amidship, thus giving the ship a slight list to port. At another blast of the bugle the two sections return to their original positions and the ship is listed to starboard. These motions are repeated until the vessel is rolling as though she were in a good sea. The object of this is to roll the ship during target practice in order to accustom the gun pointers to all conditions, and incidentally to make the "mirror surface of Manila Bay" like the "tempest-tossed waters off Pensacola, Fla."—From the Badger, published on the U.S.S. Wisconsin.

"The Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee" by his son Capt. R. E. Lee have gone into a fifth large edition.

The English edition just brought out has had a wide and cordial reception.

## SHARKS.

The waters in and around Manila are practically alive with sharks, and many have been caught and killed by the men of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. Last November five large ones were caught and killed on the U.S.S. Wisconsin. The Badger, published on that vessel, referring to sharks, says:

"When one starts to tell of a man having been bitten by a shark, he generally finds himself addressing an audience 'from Missouri.' Nevertheless, sharks in these waters claim an occasional victim, especially where the water is deep. While in swimming at Olongapo, on Nov. 8, P. E. Hall, boatswain's mate, second class, from the tug Piscataqua, was attacked by a shark and badly bitten. Only prompt assistance from shipmates saved his life. Hall was taken to the hospital at Olongapo and afterwards transferred to Cavite, where he is recovering from the ugly wound."

Among the curiosities of literature is a communication addressed to the "U.S.N. Co.," Key West, Fla., and delivered by the Post Office to one of the gentlemen at that place wearing the uniform of the Navy. It is an offer of service from a patriot at Little River, Fla., whose letter we give below exactly as it is written:

"Sep tember 11.  
"Dear sir i Will rite yoe a fure Linese to let i hear from me Sir my tinchion to iu i Wanter join the united states navy for i am a ralliable saleser an Would like to join i Dont feail rite unless i join the U S N i am all rite i haven ben sic in my Life i Ways 100 & 50 pounds Wair shoes no 9 size hat 7 1-8 size pants 34 34 in the Wast hight 5 ft 3 inch an i am not a fraid of a man on Earth hit Grived my mine Be cause i Coulden Get in the cuBer War i Gest Wanted to Join an kill a hundred mens i am Willian to Join for 7 Years or if i can for life i an Willian to Join an Workout up one the feald and Die for the Benefit of my Country Plese tell me is i rite so I Will close for this time Plese rite soon am let me hear from yo Yors trully."  
U S N Co Key West F la

It is a curious historical fact, illustrating the conservatism of soldiers, that the early arbalest, or cross-bow, was considered such a deadly weapon when it was first introduced in warfare, about the twelfth century, that its employment in war was forbidden among Christian nations, and it was not until the fourteenth century that it came into general use.

The following list of patents granted Jan. 10 is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D.C.: Cartridge, Thomas S. King; explosive, Christian E. Bichel; shoulder protector for fire-arms, Charles B. T. Benton; tent, Edward I. Rice.

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